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ODAT'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. Temp. 24-31. Tomorrow: Partly
cloudy. High: 24-31. Low: 14-18. Tomorrow
night: Breeze: Clear. Temp. 22-31 (72-87).
FORE: Breeze: Temp. 24-31 (72-87).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

29,019



An oil-stained beach near La Coruna, Spain, following the recent spill.

Salvage Team Boards Spanish Oil Tanker

A CORUNA, Spain, May 16 (UPI).—An international team of salvage experts today boarded a partly submerged wreck of the oil tanker *Arguila* to complete preparations for pumping remaining cargo into the holds of two other ships.

The tanker was still pouring oil into the sea, blackening a 5-mile stretch of the northwest coastline known for its tourist beaches and seafood industry. An aerial survey showed that as much as 85,000 gallons of oil may have spilled into the sea.

A spokesman for Smit International, a Dutch company that is under contract for the pumping

and salvaging, said its experts found that the tanker held no more than 29,000 tons. The cargo was originally 108,000 tons.

The disaster has stirred political controversy in the region, which has a strong autonomist movement. Leftists accused the government of having acted too hastily in carrying out industrialization.

Adm. Amador Franco, Spain's under secretary of the merchant marine, said the transfer of the oil on the *Arguila* will be carried out either tomorrow or Tuesday.

U.S. Sets Proposals To Reduce A-Spread

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).—The United States is preparing proposals for new international measures to curb the spread of nuclear weapons technology, a high-ranking administration official has said.

In an interview, Fred Ikle, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said Friday that the administration had become more and more concerned about the lack of international controls over shipments of nuclear fuels that can be used to make weapons.

He said that his agency was now studying the possibility of developing a "nuclear transportation service" that would regulate movements of highly enriched uranium and of plutonium.

Mr. Ikle said that the administration had also been considering the feasibility of setting up depositories for the storage of nuclear fuels, disposal of nuclear wastes and the construction of internationally supervised nuclear fuel fabrication units.

On the transport problems, he said that the world soon would be confronted with a situation in which growing amounts of weapons-grade fuel would be moving "unmonitored from country to country."

Unsupervised Period

"What happens now is that these fuels leave the United States, for instance, and then remain outside of controls until after the international Atomic Energy Agency picks them up in their inspections a couple of months later," he said.

If such shipments were hijacked, he said, they would be impossible to trace.

The Vienna-based atomic agency (IAEA) has only about 40 inspectors who are currently assigned to control 289 nuclear facilities around the world. There are 104 other nuclear reactors, 14 fuel-conversion facilities and 133 other projects.

Mr. Ikle said that his office was about to assign contracts for the study of the transport problem and that he hoped it would be ready to submit proposals by autumn to the 10 major countries supplying nuclear technology.

"The problem is still in its infancy," he said. "So we have about a year's time before it becomes a direct need."

Seven of the countries began meeting secretly 13 months ago in London to consider guidelines for improving safeguards and controls over nuclear exports. They are the United States, the Soviet Union, France, West Germany, Japan, Canada and Britain.

In January, the seven adopted guidelines that were generally described as "minimal."

Next month the seven are to be joined by three other suppliers of nuclear technology: the Netherlands, Sweden, and Belgium. The additional participants will be Sweden, the Netherlands and East Germany, which also have acceded to the guidelines.

One of the subjects expected to be raised in London is how to deal with the export of nuclear-fuel reprocessing equipment that gives the importers the capability of making atomic weapons.

On this point, West Germany and France say that IAEA controls suffice, but the United States and some other supplier countries argue that exporting such facilities, as West Germany has to Pakistan, is extremely dangerous.



Yassir Arafat is kissed by a woman graduate of the Palestinian guerrilla corps during exercises in Beirut.

Death Called Accident

Troops Slay Arab Woman During West Bank Protests

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied Jordan, May 16 (UPI).—Troops chasing a group of rioters in Nablus shot and killed an 18-year-old Arab woman during anti-Israeli demonstrations on the West Bank of Jordan.

A military communiqué said that the woman, Lena Hassan Nabulsi, a cousin of former Jordanian Premier Suleiman Nabulsi, was hit by a bullet that was accidentally discharged during the chase up the stairs of a building.

The military governor of the city, the largest in the region, which was captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war, ordered an investigation into the circumstances of the "tragic incident" and called on the family of Miss Nabulsi to offer his condolences.

Earlier, military sources said Miss Nabulsi was hit by a stray bullet as Israeli troops fired warning shots to disperse a crowd of Arab teen-agers protesting Israeli rule.

An Arab source said Miss Nabulsi died instantly after being hit in the neck by the bullet.

The Nablus governor, acting at the request of Mayor Bassem Shaka, ordered troops out of the city immediately after the incident to keep the situation from exploding.

Mayor Shaka and city councilmen later followed Miss Nabulsi's coffin through the black, red, green and white Palestine Liberation Organization flag to a cemetery. Some of the mourners waved PLO flags.

The funeral was held without incident, but military authorities reported that Arab youths set up roadblocks and burned tires in protest as the procession went on.

The city council and chamber of commerce ordered a one-day general strike in the city. The woman's family said that legal action would be taken against the Israeli Army.

The Nabulsi incident followed a flare-up of demonstrations in several major West Bank communities yesterday, the 28th anniversary of the founding of Israel.

Miss Nabulsi's death brought to seven the number of Arabs killed by Israeli forces in clashes during three months of anti-Israeli rioting in the occupied territory.

In another development, a small bomb blew up on an empty bus in the Tel Aviv suburb of Kfar Saba. No one was hurt. Police rounded up more than 10 suspects. The bus had taken Arabs from the West Bank to jobs in Israel.

Meanwhile, a 32-year-old Israeli woman died today of wounds received in a blast set by Arab guerrillas in Jerusalem, May 3, on the eve of memorial day for Israel's war dead, police reported.

Fighting Erupts In Beirut Again, Killing Over 100

BEIRUT, May 16 (UPI).—Fierce fighting erupted throughout Beirut today as Muslim and Christian gunners rained shells on civilian areas, killing more than 100 persons and wounding 250.

A volley of shells landed in a crowded theater and amid Sunday strollers in the city's Barbi district, killing about 15 persons and wounding 35. The district hospital was already filled with victims of earlier shelling, and gunners halted traffic at gunpoint to let pass only ambulances and private cars carrying the wounded. Fighting intensified in the ruins of the port and commercial areas, in the central Museum district, and along Damascus Road, where leftists and rightists pounded each other in tanks and armored cars.

A radio station said that the two sides were escalating the artillery war "in a very grave manner which precludes hope of a political solution." Another began broadcasting instructions to civilians on how to take cover during shellfire.

Hospital Hit

The rightist Phalangist radio said that several shells landed on a hospital in eastern Beirut, wounding two patients and three nurses. All patients were evacuated, it said. Several shells also fell on the runways at the Beirut airport.

The radio blamed the leftists for the escalation and said it was aimed at sabotaging Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yassir Arafat's trip to Syria.

Mr. Arafat went to the Syrian capital today at the invitation of President Hafez al-Assad to repair the PLO's relations with Damascus after an angry split last week.

The Palestinian guerrilla chief had objected to an attempt by pro-Syrian forces to seize control of the northern city of Tripoli from anti-Syrian leftists. He ordered Syrian-led Palestinian forces out of the city and joined with the leftists in calling for a total Syrian withdrawal.

Mr. Arafat's rift with the Syrians threatened to sink the battered Damascus peace plan, under which the Palestinians initially supported Syria's intervention.

Political sources said Mr. Assad's government reacted to the PLO's defection by agreeing to withdraw from Tripoli and freeze its military operations in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat was accompanied by his chief lieutenant, Salah Khalaf—known as Abu Yyad—who yesterday declared the Palestinian revolution would continue supporting the leftists, "whatever the cost may be." He said there was a "conspiracy" aimed at dragging the Syrian Army into confrontation with Palestinian and "nationalist" forces.

A sniper's bullet killed one of Lebanon's leading journalists, Edouard Saab, editor in chief of the French-language daily newspaper *L'Orient-Le Jour*.

Mr. Saab was driving with another newspaperman, Henry Tanner of *The New York Times*, from the Christian-held eastern sector into the Muslim sector.

Their car was on the "green line," the street dividing the two areas, when a bullet struck Mr. Saab in the head. Mr. Tanner, unhurt, drove the car to nearby Babir Hospital, where doctors pronounced Mr. Saab dead on arrival.

Mr. Saab, a Christian, also was Beirut correspondent for the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* and the magazine *L'Express*.

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News Analysis

Kissinger on Africa Causes Ford Camp Debate

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP).—Nothing odd happened to Mr. Kissinger on the way back to Africa.

Foreign-policy strategists, secretary of state's two-week tour across black Africa gained at least a reprieve from the rest of diplomatic disaster in the wake of the Soviet-Cuban war in Angola.

Finally, he would have been on return from his 26,000-mile trip by heading "Cabinet" and even the President. When Mr. Kissinger reached the Air Force Base May 7, he was only State Departmentists and the press.

Word was out in official circles: "Cool it with

Kremlin, postponed for a week a signing ceremony for the new U.S.-Soviet treaty to limit peaceful underground nuclear explosions, a pact initiated by Mr. Kissinger in 1974. The action put off the signing until after the Mide-

• Prime Minister Smith accuses Kissinger of anti-African meddling, Page 5.

gan primary on Tuesday, apparently to avoid giving the Reagan camp a double target—Mr. Kissinger and the Russians.

ITEM: Mr. Ford, addressing the American Jewish Committee here Thursday, hailed "last September's Sinai agreement" for Egyptian-Israeli military disengagement as "a milestone on the road to peace" without ever mentioning Mr. Kissinger.

It was not too surprising, therefore, that when Mr. Kissinger appeared the same day before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has led the new African policy, the dominant issue in the questioning was an unusual one: Does the Ford Administration seriously support the U.S. initiatives in Africa?

Mr. Kissinger replied dryly, "The administration will support its own policy."

A strong Kissinger supporter (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Many conservative Republicans saw it. Mr. Kissinger may score in black Africa, but scored in Texas, and later in Alabama, Georgia, and on presidential primaries.

President Ford was defeated by Ronald Reagan. Mr. Kissinger's notion that Mr. Kissinger's joining of majority rule in Africa on April 27 was responsible for the President's crushing loss in Texas is regarded by Kissinger's associates and liberal and moderate Democrats as well as nonsense.

Scapegoat Seen

Mr. Kissinger is being made a scapegoat by the Republican right. A Kissinger aide, pro-private, Rogers Morton, Mr. Ford's campaign manager, reportedly assured Mr. Kissinger that Mr. Morton was used the impact of the Texas primary was "infinitesimal."

Obviously, this is no plus in Kissinger's favor. "No one expected it," he said. "It just happens to be a light policy, and the President the courage to take it."

Yet, there are doubts the wisdom of embarking on bold pro-black policy for at the height of U.S. emotionalism.

Republican leader John S. McCain said that, "he is not saying that 'this was wrong' in taking the view that 'whole Africa was a political disaster.'"

Washington's style of scrapping events for political sympathy the Ford-Kissinger relationship since the African trip is studied for clues to the

No News Picture

Mr. Kissinger, in his meeting with Mr. Ford after trip, was not photographed in familiar "mission-report" style. The official explanation that the White House meeting was on "a quiet Sunday" and "no rule" that requires a photograph.

Mr. A. National Security meeting on Africa was Tuesday, night followed by the House meeting with congressional leaders on Wednesday. Meetings are standard of an important international meeting by Mr. Kissinger. Others suggest that in this case, the underlying question whether the President would with Mr. Kissinger on Africa after the President's string primary defeats. Response: President showed he was with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. The White House, to the use and imitation of the

AS ITALIAN CAMPAIGN OPENED—Communist supporters in Rome cheer party leader Enrico Berlinguer during weekend rally marking start of drive for the June 20-21 vote.

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Schooner Captain Acquitted in Death of 2 Off Lifeboat

By Donald Janson

CAMDEN, N.J., May 16 (NYT).

The captain of a shipwrecked schooner who kept his dog in a lifeboat and two crewmen in the icy Atlantic until they died of exposure has been found not guilty of manslaughter or endangering human lives.

The captain, Cyril LaBrecque, 32, who had not smiled throughout the two-week trial, remained solemn when the jury foreman announced the verdict Friday after five hours of deliberation.

Bradford Blakely, 20, and Paul Segarino, 19, died after clinging to the lifeboat for nearly 10 hours in the stormy Atlantic off Brigantine, N.J., on Jan. 29, 1974.

First mate Valentine Bach, now 49, survived after hanging onto the stern of the 11-foot rowboat for an even longer time, then bailing himself aboard and leaning over the pet, an 80-pound Labrador retriever.

The families of the dead youths have filed a civil suit for wrongful-death damages against Capt. LaBrecque in U.S. District Court in Connecticut. Action in that case was stayed pending the trial here.



Cyril LaBrecque and wife after his acquittal.

Among the government exhibits the jury had in its deliberating room in the courthouse was the battered shirt that held four survivors and the dog until a tanker rescued them.

In the boat throughout the 13-hour ordeal were Capt. LaBrecque, his wife and crewman Michael Ritter, then 18, and the dog.

In his closing argument, John McMahon of the Newark Public Defender's office, painted a harrowing picture of the circumstances from midnight to noon that Wintery day.

With waves 10 feet high, Capt. LaBrecque had to man the oars constantly, he said, to keep the tiny skiff headed into the seas so it would not found-

er, as a larger lifeboat already had, Mr. McMahon said.

He told the jury his client had made "an honest judgment" that to try to jettison the dog or rotate the positions of the people in and out of that surging ocean would upset the boat and cost the lives of all six persons.

First mate Bach testified that he agreed with the skipper's judgment that to order rotation or try to put a large struggling dog out of the boat would risk capsizing the boat. Capt. LaBrecque said he tried twice to lift the dog and could not.

The six were from suburbs of Hartford, Conn. The crewmen were helping the LaBrecques move their belongings on the 61-foot schooner to the Bahamas. The LaBrecques now live in Santa Ana, Calif., where he works as a security guard.

Capt. LaBrecque said he felt "great, very good" about the verdict.

Capt. LaBrecque was charged not only with involuntary manslaughter but with endangering lives from the start of the trip by not having a radio, a more experienced crew and a more seaworthy vessel.

Five Civilians, Four Police Die in Ulster

Booby Trap Kills 3; Catholic Bars Hit

BELFAST, May 16 (UPI).—A weekend of violence throughout Ulster left nine dead and 56 injured by early today.

Four policemen died and three others were wounded in two attacks that security forces believe were the work of the outlawed Provisional Wing of the Irish Republican Army.

Five civilians died and 53 were injured in attacks on Roman Catholic bars in apparent retaliation by Protestant paramilitary organizations for the IRA killings.

The police said that these were among the worst days of violence in the troubled province in recent years. Sectarian warfare since 1969 has killed 1,515 persons, including 81 policemen and 257 soldiers.

The shooting of the policemen occurred less than a week after the IRA warned in its Belfast broadcast, the Republican News, of "a long hot summer" directed against the police. The government is said to be planning to draft local police and Ulster Defense Regiment militiamen into Catholic strongholds in place of British troops.

Three policemen were killed by a booby-trap bomb yesterday in the village of Belleau, on the border with the Irish Republic. A 37-year-old police sergeant and two colleagues, aged 34 and 39, died instantly. Another was seriously hurt.

Another policeman was killed by machine-gun fire in a mid-night ambush on an armored police jeep 40 miles southeast of Belfast. Two others were injured.

By then, more than 50 civilians had been injured in apparent retaliatory attacks on Catholic-owned bars.

A bomb in a duffle bag left inside the doorway of a Belfast bar killed 2 men and injured 27 others, including two children.

Three civilians died and 13 were injured in a raid on a bar in the village of Moy, 46 miles west of Belfast. Minutes later, four more were injured when the attackers drove down the street and raked another bar with gunfire.

Nine customers at a bar in the village of Cogh west of Belfast were hurt when a bomb was tossed through a window.

France-Iran Pact Said To Boost Trade Goal

PARIS, May 16 (AP).—French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade and Iranian Finance Minister Hooshang Ansari have signed an "agreement of principle" to increase trade to an annual level of 10 billion francs (\$2.17 billion), government sources say.

French-Iranian trade rose from \$348 million in 1974 to \$1.8 billion last year. The sources said that the agreement was signed after a two-day private meeting of the mixed French-Iranian Commission.

U.S. Concerned Jordan May Buy Soviet Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI).—The scheduled visit to Jordan this week of a high-level Soviet military delegation has aroused considerable concern here that the Jordanians are about to turn to Moscow for weapons.

U.S. officials said that if the Jordanians bought an air-defense system from the Russians, something that looks increasingly likely, Washington would view it as a possible first step toward a significant increase in Soviet influence in the traditionally pro-Western and pro-U.S. kingdom.

Marshall Pavel Kutakhov, commander of the Soviet Air Force and a deputy defense minister, is to visit Amman this week and is expected to discuss with King Hussein and other top officials the possibility of supplying Jordan with Soviet anti-aircraft missiles, anti-aircraft guns and interceptors.

If Hussein accepts such



Chancellor Schmidt and Vice-President Rockefeller in Frankfurt audience.

Rockefeller Urges Allies to Bolster Their Navies

FRANKFURT, May 16 (AP).—Vice-President Rockefeller, addressing a U.S. Bicentennial event under tight security, urged the Western allies yesterday to rebuild naval power to counter the growing Soviet Navy.

"We are being challenged by the worldwide growth of the

Soviet Union's naval power—in ships, submarines, in missiles and in technology," Mr. Rockefeller said.

"The time is at hand to greatly accelerate the rebuilding of the free world's naval power so it can play its essential role in maintaining freedom of the sea lanes," he said.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

also addressed the 1,000 guests at the German-sponsored event in historic St. Paul's Church.

"America should not doubt itself," Mr. Schmidt said. He said the United States provided all democratic nations with a model for creativity, productivity and normal responsibility.

Mr. Rockefeller returned to the United States last night.

Many U.S. Firms Go to Athens

Ex-Beirut Businessmen Long for Old Days

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, May 16 (NYT).—A salesman for a large U.S. manufacturer was gazing out of his window in the Athens Tower, Greece's first and only high-rise building, and talking about the good old days in Beirut. "It really was an easy life," he said. "We were all set in our ways. But now we've been uprooted and we have to get back into the real world."

"Rules have to be followed, 19,000 documents have to be filled out to get anything done," he went on. "In Beirut, the rules existed, but there were always ways of getting around them. Here I have to follow the straight and narrow, and stand in line like everyone else."

In the last six months, thousands of businessmen have been uprooted by the fighting between Christians and Moslems that continues to batter Beirut. They have scattered throughout the Middle East, from Tehran to Bahrain, but the most popular new headquarters in this part of the world is clearly Athens.

An estimated 35 to 40 per cent of the U.S. companies based in Beirut are moving here. Those that have already received official approval from the Greek government include Goodyear, American Cyanamid, International Harvester, Amoco, Magnavox, Carrier and Citibank.

Better facilities Athens remains outside the Arab world and lacks the "open city" atmosphere of Beirut. But its facilities are so much better than the other alternatives that many executives have found the trade-off worthwhile.

In its heyday, a salesman said,

"Beirut was a cosmopolitan city, and a lot of Arab businessmen came there for fun as well as business. There was an easy flow of people back and forth."

Accordingly, when the fighting worsened in the autumn, many executives took a walk-and-see attitude and hoped that the "easy life" of Beirut would soon return. But now that the school year is ending and decisions have to be made, there is widespread agreement that Beirut cannot revive for at least several years.

All things being equal, most foreign businessmen would prefer to relocate in an Arab country. As an analyst put it:

"One key to doing business in the Arab world is personal relations. You want to be identified as someone who works well with the Arabs and is sympathetic to their problems. That means that if you're not right there sleeping next to them, you have to call on them regularly. An Arab wants to look you in the eye and talk to you."

The Disadvantages

But when the executives started looking, they found few options. Amman is pleasant but small, a "backwater," as one put it. Tehran is overcrowded and overpriced. In Cairo, communications are so bad that some executives fly here periodically to make telephone calls and mail letters. In the Persian Gulf, prices are so high that a company recently paid \$108,000 to rent two small houses in Dubai for two years in advance.

While many businessmen first came here mainly to escape the fighting, they liked what they saw. "When I realized I could

direct-dial to the States, I ran up a phone bill of \$700 in two days," an executive said. Another added: "You don't realize what a relief it was to arrive one day and have my kids in school the next day."

In addition, life in Athens is more familiar for Americans than anywhere in the Middle East. The plumbing works—most of the time, U.S. breakfast foods and frozen pizzas have appeared in the larger supermarkets. "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" has been playing for weeks. Women are allowed to drive cars and anyone may drink alcohol.

Lebanese Staff

Still, the adjustment process has presented many problems. Most companies brought Lebanese staff members with them, and they remain worried and distracted by the troubles at home. When Citibank gets a situation report from its Beirut office every morning, "it's quite the hit of the day," said Edwin Hoffman, the regional manager.

The biggest difference between Beirut and Athens is the absence here of "bakshesh"—the petty tips and bribes that pervade the Arab world. "The Arab attitude is, 'What can I get out of you?'" said Bruce Wilson, district manager for Solar Gas Turbines of San Diego. "They're always nice to you for a reason. I don't find that at all in Greece, and that's very refreshing."

But it's also very frustrating at times, because you can't manipulate the Greeks," Mr. Wilson said. "If you had a problem with customs in Beirut, you slipped them \$30 and that was the end of it. Here they would throw you in jail."

American's Car Bombed

ATHENS, May 16 (Reuters).—A small bomb yesterday destroyed the car of an American serving with the U.S. Embassy, a police spokesman said.

The car was parked outside the American's villa. No one was injured.

The explosion was the latest in a series of anti-American incidents based on allegations of U.S. support for Greece's former military government and CIA intervention in the country's internal affairs.

Kashmir Opening Seen by Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 16 (AP).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said yesterday that the agreement between India and Pakistan to restore diplomatic relations would pave the way for negotiations on the Kashmir issue.

Mr. Bhutto denied charges by Pakistan's opposition parties that there was a secret deal concerning Kashmir in the accord he had signed with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1972 in Simla. The Pakistani Prime Minister said that the agreement signed Friday resolved all pending matters listed in the Simla agreement except the Kashmir question.

Bundestag Votes Bills To Increase Taxes

BONN, May 16 (Reuters).—The West German Bundestag (lower house) passed bills Friday to increase the tax on tobacco and spirits and raise the added-value tax as of next Jan. 1.

The Christian Democratic opposition opposed the value-added tax bill and threatened to reject it in the upper house, where the Christian Democrats have a majority.

U.S. to Bypass Rome to Aid Quake Region

Pledges Not to End It If Reds Win Election

AVIANO, Italy, May 16 (UPI).—President Ford's special coordinator for disaster aid said yesterday that the United States had agreed to local demands to channel \$25 million in promised aid directly to earthquake victims, largely bypassing the government in Rome.

The official, Daniel Parker, also gave an "unequivocal" pledge that the aid would not be withdrawn if next month's elections bring the Communists into a coalition government.

President Ford and other U.S. officials have said repeatedly that they would reassess U.S. relations with this NATO country if the Communists win a share of power.

"The American response to a disaster is a very human response," Mr. Parker told a news conference. "It has nothing to do with politics."

311 Bodies Recovered

Italian officials said that 311 bodies have been recovered so far in more than two dozen towns and villages virtually leveled by the May 6 earthquake in the Friuli region, near the Austrian and Yugoslav borders. They said that 1,700 persons were in hospitals and that an estimated 18,000 homes were destroyed or damaged. Survivors were living in tent cities, 10,000 of them in U.S.-supplied tents.

Mr. Parker, who also is administrator of the Agency for International Development, accompanied Vice-President Rockefeller here Thursday and remained to help coordinate the U.S. aid operation.

In technical terms [the aid money] will go through Rome, but from a practical point of view we will identify projects with local authorities so we will have assurance that funds go for projects identified locally," he said.

The disaster victims and local and regional authorities had demanded control over aid money because the victims of a 1968 earthquake in Sicily are still living in temporary housing. These victims have accused the Christian Democratic government in Rome of siphoning off their funds in corrupt dealings.

Tremors Continue

UDINE, Italy, May 16 (Reuters).—Light tremors continued to shake much of the earthquake-devastated area during the night but police reported no new damage.

Party Attempt to Replace Miki As Premier Appears to Stall

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, May 16 (NYT).—Premier Takeo Miki appears, for the moment at least, to have ridden out the latest wave of discontent within his fractious Liberal Democratic party.

But the future of his Cabinet seemed uncertain following last week's round of conferences among other leaders of the ruling party. During the meetings, which did not include the Premier, the faction leaders reportedly agreed that Mr. Miki, 69, should be ousted. But they did not discuss who should replace him.

Sudden publicity in the form of front-page newspaper reports squelched the sessions and brought renewed vows of cooperation from the leaders. In Japanese politics, it is considered bad form for backstage maneuvering to move into the limelight.

Breathing Space

Barring unforeseen developments, Mr. Miki seemed to have received a little breathing space. Nonetheless, the basic pressure of his 17-month-old government continued. And his opponents within the party spoke privately of a growing need for another premier to lead the party into the coming elections, which by law must be held by December.

Disaffection with Mr. Miki is not new within the LDP. The head of one of the smaller party factions, Mr. Miki was selected by party leaders in December, 1974, not because he was so appealing to other politicians but because he dissatisfied everyone equally.

His nomination by Eisaku Shibusawa, 78, the party's vice-president, prevented a costly struggle between other candidates. And Mr. Miki was a fresh face free of any involvement with scandal. He replaced Kakuei Tanaka, who left the premiership following revelations of some questionable financial dealings.

"Miki has no real control over the party situation at all," a diplomat said. "There are many in the party far more powerful

Japan Weighs Case Of Soviet Spy Suspect

TOKYO, May 16 (Reuters).—The case of Soviet journalist Alexander Marchenko was referred to the public prosecutor's office today for a decision on whether he should be formally charged with espionage against U.S. military forces in Japan.

Mr. Marchenko, a 38-year-old correspondent for the Novosti press agency, was arrested Friday on suspicion of violating the special law designed to protect U.S. military secrets here.



Part of the crowd at Holy Trinity Cemetery for the Meinhof funeral.

U.S. Army Admits Its Agents Have Opened Mail in Berlin

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).—Army intelligence officers stationed in West Berlin have opened first-class mail between there and the United States and may be continuing to do so, according to two affidavits recently filed in civil court cases by Army Secretary Martin Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman acknowledged in one of the affidavits that the Army "intercepted" in 1968 a letter from a member of the Socialist Workers party (SWP) to an address in West Berlin, and a second letter, four years later, that "merely discussed" a party member.

In both instances, Mr. Hoffman said, the letters were "not then in United States mail channels," but presumably in foreign mail systems. The affidavits were submitted by the Army secretary in response to queries from the SWP in connection with its lawsuit against several federal intelligence agencies.

In an affidavit filed in a related case, brought against Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld by a group of U.S. citizens living in West Berlin, Mr. Hoffman stated that "the U.S. Army conducts monitoring of postal and telephone communications within its sector of Berlin for itself and other United States intelligence agencies."

Asked whether Mr. Hoffman's statement could be interpreted as an acknowledgment that the Army was continuing to open mail, Mr. Hoffman declined to comment.

Mr. Hoffman's reference to "other United States intelligence agencies" raised the possibility that the CIA, through Army intelligence, still has access to mail from this country opened outside of U.S. postal channels. But a CIA spokesman refused to say whether this was the case.

The plaintiffs in the second civil suit are members of the Berlin Democratic Club, which supported Sen. George McGovern's presidential candidacy in 1972.

Their suit, brought with the assistance of the American Civil Liberties Union, alleges that the Army subjected them to warrantless electronic surveillance, infiltrated their meetings with informants and opened their mail. In his response to that charge, Mr. Hoffman declined to comment on whether or not letters and telephone calls to and from members of the club were intercepted in the course of the Army's surveillance.

In the case involving the Socialist Workers party, Mr. Hoffman declined to identify the party member whose letter was intercepted or the individual who was discussed in the second intercepted letter.

But Syd Stapleton, a party spokesman, said he believed that a number of party members had corresponded with groups of U.S. soldiers and German Socialists during the period in question.

In behalf of the Army, Justice Department lawyers asserted in the case of the Berlin Democratic Club, constitutional prohibitions against search and seizure do not apply to U.S. citizens outside the United States.

Other Justice Department lawyers have said privately that they have concluded that the CIA's mail-intercept program, which was centered in New York, San Francisco and New Orleans, was carried out in violation of Fourth Amendment guarantees.

6,000 Marchers, Heavy Security At Meinhof Rite

BERLIN, May 16 (AP).—Ursula Meinhof, the co-founder of the terrorist Red Army Faction who committed suicide in her prison cell on May 9, was buried in West Berlin yesterday amid heavy police security and thousands of her followers.

Police said that about 6,000 persons gathered at Holy Trinity Cemetery and then marched to demonstrate their solidarity with Mrs. Meinhof, the ostensible leader of the radical German student movement. She and others were on trial for robbing banks and murdering.

While the marchers, many then carrying red banners, marched in silence, they chanted slogans as they walked.

"Ulrike, Holger, the fight on," they chanted. Holger was another leading member of the group. He died of the effects of a hunger strike also while in prison.

Hundreds of helmeted riot police were posted around the city. The U.S. American House club center was sealed off. It was a frequent target of violent demonstrations during the Vietnam war. Police said there were no incidents.

GOP Divided On Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

who holds a senior policy-making post said at week's end: "I do not believe, and I see evidence, that he [the President] is pulling the rug out from under Henry."

"This will be evident, he's 'after the Michigan prize.' But 'if the Michigan prize goes south, too . . .'" said another Kissinger loyalist, who shook his head without finishing the sentence.

One of the President's political advisers outside the White House said Friday:

"Henry is a problem now. He is a target for Reagan. This has been true since 1964. Reagan discovered that two things that brought down a president are a defense of an attack on Henry."

While the "White House is a mine" to "this nation's only," he continued, "we're really saying they can't win. They won't do it, is my opinion."

"That would be an act of political desperation and cynicism would be basically un-Fordian."

"For the president, he [Mr. Kissinger] is a problem—thanks Reagan. In the general election, he would be an asset."

NINA RICCI
SALE DAYS
Wednesday May 19
Collection Models
Boutique Accessories
Furs and Hats
9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Thursday May 20
FABRICS
9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
20 rue des Capucines

2. Your mother worries.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

To rent a car in Europe, Africa & the Middle East
europacar
In the US, Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental

OUT OF CONTROL—An overturned taxi burns in Kobe, a western Japanese port, during a riot Saturday night following the city's annual port festival. A news photographer was killed and more than 20 persons were injured in the melee.

Expected Platform Plank

House Democrats Set Goal Of Full Employment by '81

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).—The Democratic majority in the House has proposed a re-orientation of legislative priorities for the next five years aimed at restoring national economic prosperity by creating 12 million jobs and cutting taxes by \$10 billion. The program envisions a Democratic president and a Democratic Congress working together, starting next year, to bring about a revitalized economy that would reduce federal budget surpluses by 1980 that, in turn, would be used in health, educational and environmental programs.

The 271-page proposal, prepared during the last nine months of the direction of the House leadership, will be offered to the House floor starting here tomorrow.

New Deal Flavor

The proposal has a decided New Deal flavor, emphasizing that the federal government will budget deficits to be reduced by 1980, but that the quality of life be improved.

Attainment of full employment

"Attainment of full employment is our primary objective," the document says in the document. While large parts of the proposal are political in nature, several economists familiar with the document believe it makes fiscal sense and is not, as one put it, "a mere pie in the sky."

The measures include:

- Passage and implementation of the Hawking-Humphrey full employment bill now before Congress to reduce unemployment to 4 percent of all adults by 1981.
- A \$10-billion tax cut effective in July, 1978, that would encourage investment in the steel and low and middle-income areas.
- Stepped up anti-trust action by the Justice Department as part of an effort to dampen price increases and constrain inflation.
- Redrafting the tax code to apply returns and increase federal revenues by plugging the holes whose costs are expected to rise to \$135 billion a year by 1981.
- Improving the efficiency of all government programs by encouraging, through legislation, the consolidation of jurisdictions across state lines.
- The offering of low-interest

T-Men Veto Arms Aid Plan

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP).

U.S. Attorney Robert Fiske said today that the chief of staff of El Salvador's armed forces was arrested here and held in lieu of \$3 million bail in connection with a plan to sell 10,000 submachine guns to mobsters in the United States.

Col. Manuel Alfonso Rodriguez was among six men taken to custody early today by Treasury agents here.

The weapons allegedly were to have been obtained by El Salvador interests, then resold to purchasers in this country.

Fiske said Col. Rodriguez had signed a false certificate, which was sent to the State Department in Washington, for export of the weapons.

Reagan's '71-'75 Taxes Found Sub-Average

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).—Former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, almost certainly paid federal income tax in 1970, pite an income in excess of \$100,000. In at least two other years, he also appears to have paid less federal income tax than most persons with a net income of \$100,000.

Analysis of the limited information

that Mr. Reagan has made public indicates that what he has done is within the law. It appears that he has made investments that were specifically designed for their tax-avoidance potential.

In addition to his apparent

complete avoidance of both federal and state income taxes in 1970, Mr. Reagan, who is assumed to file a joint tax return with his wife, appears to have paid only about \$2,000 in federal income tax in 1971. This is about the amount that a typical married couple with an income of \$18,000 would have paid. The Reagans in 1971 had an income that exceeded \$87,000.

In 1973, with an income of

more than \$110,000, they appear to have paid around \$7,800 in federal income tax, or about what a couple with an income of \$36,000 would have paid.

In 1972 and 1974, the Reagans

appear to have paid a federal

income tax in each of the last 10 years.

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President and Mrs. Ford during a whistle stop in Flint.

Greeted by Bands, Flags

Ford Makes Whistle Stops In Bid for Michigan Victory

By Philip Shabecoff

NILES, Mich., May 16 (NYT).

President Ford, in search of a badly needed primary victory in his home state, turned back the political clock yesterday to conduct a whistle-stop train campaign across Michigan.

At the station in Flint, the start of his town-hopping trip, Mr. Ford underscored the need for a victory in Michigan Tuesday to revive his faltering quest for the Republican presidential nomination.

"Help us on Tuesday," he appealed to the large crowd assembled between the presidential train and the small brick building-draped station. "We must win in Michigan, and Flint is very important."

Mr. Ford's message remained the same as the train—which included a 32-year-old observation car, two locomotives and six new stainless-steel Amtrak passenger cars—moved southwest across the state under a gray, rainy sky.

With Mrs. Ford standing beside him on the rear platform of the observation car, he reiterated that he had restored the country to peace, prosperity and trust. He boasted of "my openness, my candor and my proven integrity."

At each stop—Durand, Lansing, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Niles—and a side trip to a tulip festival in Holland, Mich.—the President appealed urgently for support in the primary, making it clear that he believed his political future hung on his outcome.

"With your help on Tuesday we can send a message across the whole United States," he told the friendly audiences that waited in the rain to greet him at the stops.

The train, crowded with members of the Ford White House and campaign staffs, Michigan Republicans and party workers, Secret Service agents and reporters, moved slowly through vil-

lages and newly green fields and woods that lined the track, never exceeding 50 miles an hour. Running in front of the train was a station wagon with wheels that fit the tracks, containing Secret Service agents who were making sure that nothing untoward lay in wait of the presidential party.

Mr. Ford is said to be the first incumbent president since Harry Truman, a man he admires, to make a campaign trip by train. Other recent presidential candidates to make whistle-stop tours include Dwight Eisenhower in 1952 and Richard Nixon in 1962.

Old-Fashioned Air But except for the President himself and the modernity of the cars, yesterday's trip probably looked like any campaign tour of the past—Teddy Roosevelt's perhaps, or even Abe Lincoln's. The crowds that gathered at each station carried signs and flags. Campaign workers in straw stimulants stood in the front of the crowds looking rapidly at their candidate. Brass bands played camp-pah music when they didn't play the Michigan fight song, a tribute to the President's alma mater.

In Michigan, where 450,000 persons are out of work, unemployment is a major issue. Mr. Ford stressed his economic achievements throughout the day, but at one point he was challenged—and it provoked a rare display of presidential temper.

In Battle Creek, when telling the crowd about the job he has done in bringing down unemployment, a young man in the crowd near him shouted, "You blew it."

Mr. Ford quickly retorted, "We blew it in the right direction, young man," as the crowd cheered. Then his voice rising and his face growing red, Mr. Ford shouted, "If you go out and look for a job you'll find one."

The cheering was more subdued at this second statement. The unemployment rate in Michigan is 12 per cent.

Reagan in Detroit

DETROIT, May 16 (NYT).

Reagan, campaigning for the first time in President Ford's home state, lashed out at the restraints that Washington, "from Capitol Hill to the White House," has placed on the automobile industry.

At a speech Friday before a receptive crowd of about 2,000 at a luncheon meeting of the Economic Club of Detroit in Cobo Hall, the former governor of California declared that "the automobile and the men and women who make it are under constant attack from Washington."

The attacks are coming, he went on, "from the elitists, some of whom feel guilty because Americans have built such a prosperous nation, and some of whom seem obsessed with the need to substitute government control in place of individual decision-making."

At a news conference before his luncheon speech, Mr. Reagan played down his chances of defeating Mr. Ford in the Michigan primary.

Noting that he had spent little time campaigning here, he said that he did not think anyone would expect him to beat "even an appointed incumbent in his home state."

Electronic Spying Facility

Thais Get Proposal to Allow At Least 1 U.S. Base to Stay

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, May 16 (NYT).—The United States has approached the government of Thailand with a proposal that would allow at least one U.S. military facility to continue operation in the country and more than a token force of advisers to remain as well.

A 90-minute meeting between U.S. Ambassador Charles Whitehouse and the Thai foreign minister, Phichai Rattakul, dealt largely with the continued status of the U.S. electronic espionage base, known as Ramasun, in northeastern Thailand. It is the one installation that the United States is particularly anxious to retain in the country, its functions being virtually impossible to duplicate elsewhere.

After the session on Friday, Mr. Phichai said that the ambassador "has made a new proposal that is of interest." He said he had asked the ambassador to present the proposal in a written memorandum this week.

The Ramasun facility was one of a number of bases—including a seismic facility at Ko Kha that is also used to monitor Chinese and Soviet nuclear tests, and the Utapao Air Base on the Gulf of Thailand—that were to be closed within three months of former Premier Kukrit Pramo's statement on March 20 that all but 270 U.S. advisers must leave the country.

Some Reductions

Since then, some force reductions have been made. There are now fewer than 3,000 U.S. military personnel in Thailand. Although the Ramasun facility supposedly ceased all espionage functions by midnight March 20, several hundred U.S. personnel remain.

"And although some of the black-box equipment is gone from there, they still have about two more weeks before they reach the point of no return on being able to resume operations, should the Thai change their minds," a Western military official, not an American, said.

If an agreement is reached with

the United States, however, it seems likely that it will cover more than Ramasun. In a briefing for Thai reporters, Mr. Phichai said that Ko Kha and Utapao were also discussed at the meeting with the U.S. ambassador—a meeting that was, officially, simply a courtesy call to congratulate the government on its first vote of confidence in the new parliament.

Thailand's chief envoy to Laos

said in private statements that he is in constant contact with North Vietnam's representative in Vientiane.

Thailand-Hanoi Ties Warming

BANGKOK, May 16 (UPI).—Thailand's major base for U.S. air raids on North Vietnam during the war, appears to be moving toward normal relations with Hanoi, a Thai diplomat involved in negotiations said here yesterday.

Ambassador Savet Kamolphut, Thailand's chief envoy to Laos, said in private statements that he is in constant contact with North Vietnam's representative in Vientiane.

The Democratic national chairman, Robert Strauss, has asked the commission to reverse its decision of last year and make the President's travel expenses during late 1975 part of his 1976 campaign for accounting purposes.

Both moves occurred at a time when the President Ford Committee has cut back on its staff and operating budget, contending that overall spending is approaching the candidate's ceiling for the primary period too rapidly, threatening to leave inadequate funds for the last important elections.

Reagan, Carter Increase Leads In Delegate Blocs

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP).

Ronald Reagan picked up 44 Republican National Convention delegates during the weekend while President Ford won 8. On the Democratic side, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and Arizona Rep. Morris Udall respectively won 8 and 6 national convention delegates in New Mexico.

Mr. Reagan, a former California governor, now has 476 delegates and President Ford 331. It takes 1,130 to win the presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention. Mr. Carter has 892 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and Rep. Udall has 208 1/2. It takes 1,565 to win.

During the weekend, Mr. Reagan captured his biggest bloc of delegates in Oklahoma, winning the commitment of 18 others to a state convention. The 18 other members of the Oklahoma delegation were committed to him last week.

Not counted in Mr. Reagan's committed total are Hawaii's delegates to the GOP convention, but an unofficial poll at a state convention yesterday indicated that he would get 18 of the 19 conventioners.

In Louisiana, Mr. Reagan won all 9 delegates yesterday, giving him 21, while 3 of those already chosen are uncommitted. The remaining 17 will be selected next month.

In Missouri, Mr. Reagan won 12 delegates while the President got 6 in district caucuses yesterday. Mr. Reagan now has 12 and Mr. Ford 15. 3 selected delegates will be chosen next month. In Virginia, Mr. Reagan won five delegates in week-end caucuses while the President got 2, and 2 uncommitted persons were selected. Forty-two delegates are to be chosen later.

Consumer Guide To Sex Advisers Published in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).

Declaring there are too many amateurs offering advice about sex, a national organization has published a consumer guide to certified therapists and educators.

The \$3 guide, issued by the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists, is a list of persons in the United States, Canada and abroad who have been certified under its guidelines.

It was published in response to requests for help in choosing qualified counselors and steering clear of quacks and amateurs, Dr. Patricia Schiller, the group's executive director, said.

"In recent years, the qualified and unqualified alike have moved into the field, with a variety of motives ranging from human compassion to cupidity," she added.

Election Agency Asked to Probe Ford Spending

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).

The Federal Election Commission has been asked to investigate two charges that President Ford has evaded legal limits on his spending during the primaries by not including certain political expenditures in his campaign reports.

Campaign aides of Republican challenger Ronald Reagan have filed a formal complaint with the agency that the cost of "political stump speeches" by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger should be chargeable against Mr. Ford's pre-convention ceiling of \$13 million.

The Democratic national chairman, Robert Strauss, has asked the commission to reverse its decision of last year and make the President's travel expenses during late 1975 part of his 1976 campaign for accounting purposes.

Both moves occurred at a time when the President Ford Committee has cut back on its staff and operating budget, contending that overall spending is approaching the candidate's ceiling for the primary period too rapidly, threatening to leave inadequate funds for the last important elections.

Christian Groups Warn U.S. Firms On Israel Boycott

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).

Several major Christian denominations have notified U.S. corporations in which they own stock that they would withdraw their investments if the concerns submit to the Arab boycott against Israel, or discriminate against Jews.

The development was disclosed at the American Jewish Committee's 70th annual meeting here Wednesday and elaborated on by Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, inter-religious affairs director of the agency.

He said that one of the most active groups in this effort was the National Ministries Board of the American Baptist Church. The church owns about \$36 million in stock.

Other groups named were the Interdenominational Committee on Corporate Responsibility of Pennsylvania and the Forum for Investment Responsibility of New York. They include Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Unitarian, Quaker and other faith bodies.

Those groups are related to the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, which consists of Protestants and Catholics.

Ford Requests Timetable for Federal Reform

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).

President Ford has asked Congress to adopt a mandatory four-year timetable for approving or rejecting the most extensive reform ever attempted of the government's regulatory programs and agencies.

The unusual legislation would establish a four-year schedule under which the White House would be required to recommend and the Congress vote for or against proposed reforms of federal regulations covering large sectors of the nation's economy.

In a speech announcing the plan to a group of businessmen last week, Mr. Ford called the proposal a declaration of independence from the needless regulations of government.

The legislation is somewhat similar to a bill introduced last December by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., and Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and it is scheduled to be considered during hearings next week by the Senate Government Operations Committee.



DIGGING IN—San Francisco sanitation worker starting to clear away a 30-day accumulation of trash at a rapid transit station after city employees went back to work last week during labor negotiations.

Socialists of France Reassert Leadership of Nation's Left

By James F. Clarity

DIJON, France, May 16 (NYT).

The Socialist party, hailing itself as "the first party of France," confirmed today its willingness to continue to co-operate with the Communist party in order to gain eventual control of the government.

Although the Socialists voted unanimously, at a special two-day congress, to cooperate with the Communists in the nationwide municipal elections next spring, party leaders made it clear that the joint effort would be less than total.

The election-drive agreement will not be binding in cases where Communist demands for representation in the elections are considered "excessive" by the Socialists, according to a resolution approved here today by 600 national party leaders and regional representatives, headed by party First Secretary Francois Mitterrand.

The Socialists also insisted in the resolution that Communists who are elected to city councils with Socialist support cease their traditional practice of voting against local budgets and taxes, a tactic that often embarrasses local Socialist-controlled administrations.

The Socialist party's ultra-left wing had wanted closer cooperation with the Communists, but Mr. Mitterrand and his supporters met no strong opposition from them yesterday and today. The congress demonstrated clearly that Mr. Mitterrand has firm control of his party and that the left wing, led by Jean-Pierre Chevènement, has been at least temporarily resigned to the position of loyal, if grudging, opposition.

Socialist officials and delegates here have been pointing out a noticeable lack of polemics between the two parties.

Bulgaria Assailed Over Macedonia

DELCEVO, Yugoslavia, May 16 (AP).

A leading Yugoslav official today charged neighboring Bulgaria with "continued and schemed total indoctrination of the population" in Bulgaria designed to eradicate the notion of Macedonian nationality.

Vlado Malek, member of the Presidium of Macedonia, a Yugoslav constituent state, made the statement at a rally here, close to the Bulgarian border.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations have been strained over the issue of the nationality of Macedonia. Existence of a Macedonian nation is denied by Bulgarian leaders.

Argentine Police Kill 4

BUENOS AIRES, May 16 (UPI).

Police yesterday shot and killed four alleged leftist guerrillas who they said had put up a "subversive" sign along a railroad south-west of Buenos Aires.

A FEW STEPS FROM THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES THE CALIFORNIA

A truly French hotel, traditional style, proud of its many very attractive pieces of period furniture. A quiet intimate atmosphere which is difficult to find today. It offers you 170 rooms entirely redecorated in Louis XVI style, all with private bath and shower, self-dial telephone, mini-bar, television and radio.

THE RESTAURANT "GOLDEN GATE," well-known for the quality of its imaginative French cooking. Charming view on the greenery and flowers of the adjacent interior court.

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THE RESTAURANT "GOLDEN GATE," well-known for the quality of its imaginative French cooking. Charming view on the greenery and flowers of the adjacent interior court.
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Enemies and Allies

There is a good deal of appropriateness, as well as a touch of historical irony, in the fact that President Giscard d'Estaing's Bicentennial visit to the United States followed hard on the heels of Vice-President Rockefeller's journey, under similar symbolic auspices, to Germany. For both the American Vice-President and the French head of state have ancestral ties to the lands traveled to—a Rockefeller family in the Rhineland; a French admiral who led a fleet to American waters in the Revolution. And, while France is the oldest ally of the United States and Germany its enemy in two world wars, neither visit impinges on U.S. domestic politics.

The French element in the United States, once confined largely to Louisianians and the Mississippi Valley and now including groups from Quebec in New England, has never been critical in American national politics. The German—much larger in numbers—once was. But its last major gesture in that field was in the presidential elections of 1916. There was a certain revival of German political influence after World War I—but the German-American Bund in the 1930s was more of a handicap than a help to the America Firsters, and Hitler may be said to have completed the assimilation of the Germans in the United States.

The first world war was accompanied by such oddities as the changing of sauerkraut to liberty cabbage, the banning of the teaching of German in public schools and attacks on German music. This did not long endure, nor was it carried over into World War II. After all, Beethoven's Fifth was identified with V for Victory, and Hitler's inhumanity with treason to the "other Ger-

many"—the land of poets and thinkers. This made the transition to friendly relations after the war easier than might have been possible otherwise, and left German-Americans content with their heritage while despising what the Nazis had done with and to it.

So, while other ethnic groups are prominent in their political demands, the German-Americans are not, they will greet the President of France as warmly as they would the chancellor of West Germany. There have been times in American history when relations with Germany were closer than with France—when the German universities exercised a major influence over American education and culture and American soldiers on the Mexican border looked with anger on the troops of Napoleon III. In the wake of the latter episode, American opinion, especially in the North, was favorable to the Prussians in their war on France, and this sentiment was only eroded when ships of the Second Reich began turning up in embarrassing places such as Samoa, Manila and Venezuela, and when William II struck medieval attitudes.

German-Americans, then, may have been a bit slower than other groups to identify with France, but they did not prevent, and many did not even seek to prevent, the United States from repaying Admiral d'Estaing's intervention on their behalf.

Today, both France and West Germany are valued friends, both made a shared contribution to the mix of blood and tradition that gives America its color and diversity. But neither is a butt or a goal for competing politicians. They are, in their own right, facts of America's global stance.

The Israeli Settlements

It took courage for the Rabin government to decide to move Israeli squatters out of Kadum, the rocky hilltop smack in the Arab-populated center of the occupied West Bank where the Gush Etzion movement has been trying to settle. Unlike the 68 settlements established by the government in the occupied territories since 1967, this one was not authorized and was not positioned according to the defense or diplomatic considerations of the state. Rather, Gush Etzion chose it to stake a claim, one supported by powerful right-wing and religious elements, to the whole of the West Bank, which those elements believe God granted to the people of Israel. The actual removal of the Kadum settlers, who threaten to resist, promises to be harrowing when it happens—probably a few weeks hence. But no government worthy of the name could let them stay.

Kadum, however, is a diversion. The main issue is the 68 settlements already established, and the others planned, by the Israeli government. Settlement policy, which no Israeli government has ever spelled out publicly, was first shaped and put into effect in the 1967-73 period when few Israelis—and for that matter few Americans—thought seriously that occupied territories would have to be returned. In the United States, at least, the understanding is growing that Israel must yield substantial territory to obtain a negotiated peace. In Israel, however, the settlements, which are dotted in land won from Syria and Egypt as well as Jordan in 1967, are regarded as "facts." A considerable body of opinion, probably now

a majority of the electorate, believes that the settlements mark the frontiers that Israel should retain in a peace. "Plant olives," Prime Minister Rabin recently told Jordan Valley farmers who asked if they should put in trees that take seven or eight years to bear a crop.

The fight over Kadum, then, is petty next to the confrontation within Israel, and the confrontation between Israel and the United States that will inevitably have to take place over the authorized settlements. For no realistic person can deny that current Israeli settlement policy balks achievement of any peace that an Arab government could conceivably accept. Mr. Scrantom said as much at the United Nations a while ago and was roundly denounced. But he was absolutely right. There may be too little time and political room left for a serious approach to this issue by this administration, but it will necessarily be high on the diplomatic agenda of the next.

Israelis who tell themselves—and others who tell Israelis—that they can have great chunks of pre-1967 Arab territory and peace are indulging in a cruel deception. A wise Israeli government would be positioning itself politically for the diplomatic test sure to come when the United States turns to this dilemma. There is no question of the United States abandoning Israel. There is a question of what kind of support the United States can render. Israelis should understand how difficult it will be for the United States to ask the Arabs for political compromises, if Israelis continue adamantly to resist territorial ones.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Doubts on Africa

Secretary of State Kissinger made clear in his report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he intends to hold firmly to his new policy of working for "a rapid, just and African solution" in pivotal Rhodesia. What remains in doubt is whether President Ford, buffeted by the right-wing attacks of Ronald Reagan, will follow through on the policy Kissinger has enunciated.

The most critical test for the new policy will be the zeal with which the administration works on Capitol Hill for the repeal "this year" of the Byrd Amendment. This legislation allows the importation of Rhodesian chrome and thus puts the United States in violation of the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

Reagan has charged that Kissinger's promise of "unrelenting opposition" to Rhodesia's white rulers and his support for a British proposal for negotiations leading to majority rule in two years is likely to bring "increased violence and bloodshed" in a country where blacks outnumber whites

by 22 to 1. In the face of the Reagan attacks, some White House aides have appeared reluctant in the last week to reiterate the President's support for Kissinger's African policy statements. However, failure to repeal will deal a blow throughout southern Africa to the credibility of all of the new American commitments.

Kissinger believes his recent African trip helped persuade important African leaders of the dangers of direct massive support for liberation movements by non-African powers, as occurred in Angola. But obviously the hopes both for minimizing outside military intervention and for keeping alive whatever chance remains for a peaceful negotiated solution in Rhodesia depend heavily on implementation of the American commitment to self-determination and majority rule made by Kissinger.

The secretary of state's belated conversion to a constructive African policy seems to be an enduring one. The question mark remains President Ford.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

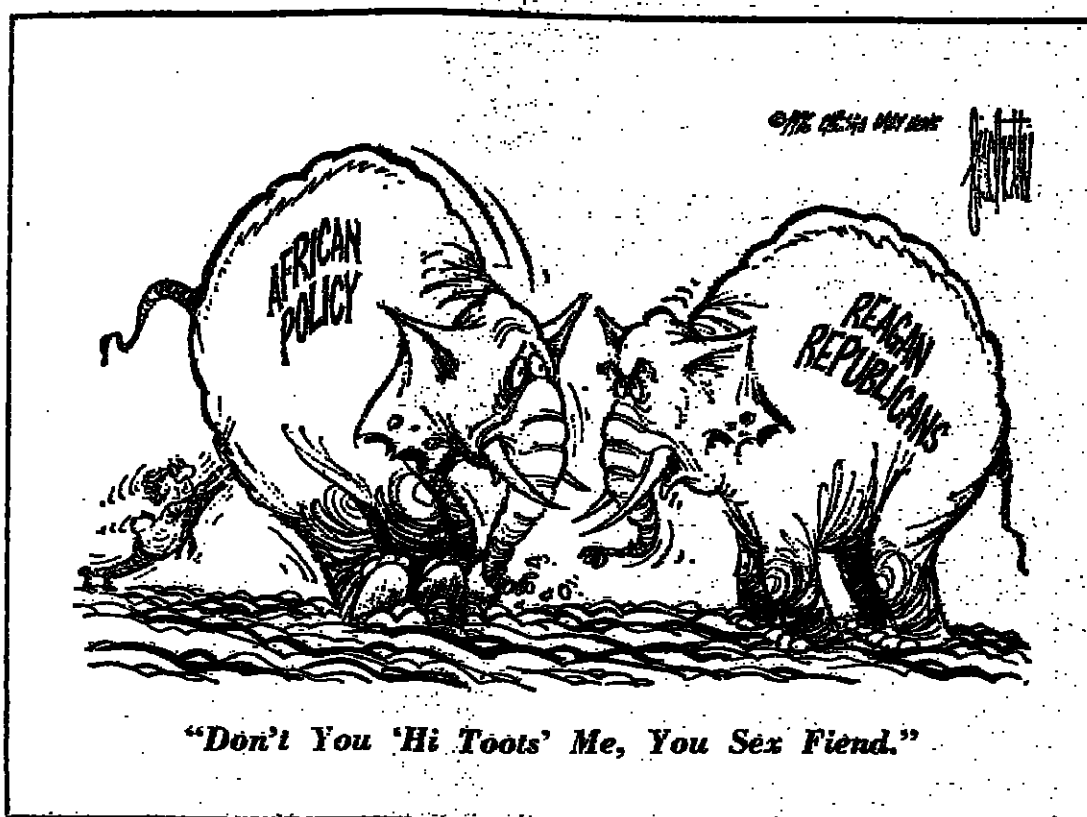
May 17, 1901

ALBANY—The tramcar strikers last evening attacked the non-unionist employees as the latter were being escorted to the car sheds. The cavalry charged the rioters, using the flat of their sabres, and injuring a number of men. Many of the non-unionists were injured by missiles, but no deaths are reported. The tramcars are being run by the non-strikers. There are no passengers, only the soldiers.

Fifty Years Ago

May 17, 1926

BERLIN—Burgomaster Konrad Adenauer of Cologne, a member of the Center Party, who was requested early today by President Hindenburg to make soundings as to his chances of forming a Cabinet, let it be known this afternoon that he was not more successful than had been Dr. Otto Ciesler. Dr. Ciesler had informed the President that he had been unsuccessful and had, himself, suggested Dr. Adenauer.



Not Well Enough to Be Bored

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—This week's official U.S. visit by France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing marks a peculiar phenomenon in U.S. relations with the oldest ally. When De Gaulle came, despite a political trust in Washington, we were wary of his impressive personality.

His successor, Georges Pompidou, was generally considered to be less hostile than the general but arrived at a tense moment. The considerable Jewish population was furious at France for selling a large number of Mirage jets to Libya, which would obviously make them available against Israel (which happened). So Pompidou was greeted with some rude manifestations.

Giscard has nothing remotely against him in the U.S. book. He is admired as a distinguished, highly intelligent leader who has never disguised his sympathy for the United States. He was a particular admirer of President Kennedy. Moreover, he is a collateral descendant of the French admiral, Count d'Estaing, one of the heroes of our Independence War.

Yet, strangely enough, there doesn't seem to be much interest in Giscard's visit. The French acknowledge they are rather bored by the project and the Americans are being saturated this election year with a Bicentennial bery of kings, queens and presidents. Prof. Stanley Hoffman of Harvard, who lived here until he was 20, said recently:

"A reciprocal lack of interest surely threatens relationships between France and America more in 1976 than did conflicts of ideas and interests in the 1960s." Put differently, all of a sudden we seem to be boring each other amply to death.

Maybe this is because we think we know each other too well and familiarly needn't breed contempt but it often breeds tedium. Yet the fact is we do not know each other that well and our history is replete with confirmation.

Georges Duhamel, a French traveler, complained: "I can't see the Americans for America... Between the American citizen and me there lies I know not what monstrous phantom, a collection of laws, institutions, prejudices and even myths."

When Jules Verne and his brother visited the United States after the Civil War they thought they were with it when they addressed each other as "Hawkeye" and "Chingachgook."

Myths

Many Americans believe their army won World War I although they had far fewer troops engaged than France, for a far shorter period of time, and most of their modern tactical equipment was made here. The French likewise were encouraged by De Gaulle to believe they had played the major role in the Normandy landings. As an early Frenchman named Voltaire once said: "History is, after all, only a pack of tricks we play on the dead."

Distortion of facts has often fueled Franco-U.S. affairs. Far us by far the outstanding Frenchman who helped us gain freedom was La Fayette. Washington's particular favorite, and Jefferson, accredited to Paris as a diplomat, wrote: "Louis XVI was a fool of my own knowledge."

Yet the young king's foreign minister, Vergennes, said of France's intervention: "The supreme decision was taken by the king. The influence of his ministers was not decisive."

And it was only after that decision was formulated in 1776 that France dispatched naval armadas under D'Estaing and De Grasse plus a considerable army under Rochambeau that was instrumental in bringing about the British surrender at Yorktown. The enterprise cost 2 million gold pieces, reckoned at about \$15 billion today.

The French historical view of our revolution, while admiring its ideal and leaders, is based on another optic than our own. The traditional analysis here is that the American Revolution was but part of the long-term Franco-British war, although an important campaign, and that French statesmen foresaw the transatlantic conflict and encouraged it in revenge for the

1763 Treaty of Paris in which Britain humiliated France following their Seven-Years War. As intellectual site of Free Masonry, an organization to which Lafayette, Washington and Franklin all belonged, helped coordinate the diplomatic and political aspects of the struggle. Eventually the coup de grace against the English was delivered by French striking forces.

None of this is said with rancor. Yet it is possibly a good

deal nearer the actual truth than ramifications of the Washington - and his - cherry - tree legend.

Which all goes to prove one thing. We really don't know each other as well as we think we do and therefore have no smug right to get bored, especially when things are going well, which has not always been the case in this long, sometimes prickly friendship. Welcome President Giscard d'Estaing.

Crossovers in Ford Country

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich.—In these white, prosperous, conservative suburbs, north of Detroit, loyalty to native-son Gerald R. Ford seems adequate—though perhaps just barely adequate—to overcome a Democratic crossover vote for Ronald Reagan.

But a full day of interviewing last Wednesday in Precinct 10 of Clinton Township indicated good cause for nagging fears in the Ford campaign. Our interviews, with the help of Patrick Caddell's Cambridge Survey Research, show a commanding 3-to-2 lead by President Ford—plus a less cheerful portent for the White House: The crossover vote, large though unmeasurable, prefers Reagan 2-to-1.

Moreover, scores of Democratic voters told us they still were undecided whether to vote Democratic or Republican in Michigan's open primary Tuesday. The valid suspicion that some of them will cross over for Reagan makes it difficult for the President to score an overwhelming victory in his home state even while probably avoiding a ruinous defeat.

Precinct 10 is 47 per cent blue collar and gave Gov. George C. Wallace 70 per cent of the 1972 Democratic primary vote. But affluent businessmen and professionals make the precinct one of Macomb County's most Republican areas.

A solid Ford margin in such precincts, therefore, is essential to neutralize Reagan crossovers in distinctly working-class areas.

Below the Surface

Superficially, our interviews with 60 registered voters sure to vote in the Republican primary provide that margin. Ford, 34 votes; Reagan, 20; undecided, 6. Beneath the surface, however, at least 16 of the 60 are Democratic crossovers, and Reagan leads the President among them, 8 to 4, with three undecided. Furthermore, the trail of Wallaceites to Reagan is unmistakable.

The 1973 Wallace boom in Precinct 10 has disappeared along with the threat of cross-county busing into Detroit which spawned it. Little more than one out of 10 among all voters interviewed admit voting for Wallace four years ago; of them, not one in-

tends to go into the Democratic primary this time.

One Wallaceite, a 38-year-old auto plant supervisor, described himself to us as normally a Republican who cast a 1972 Wallace vote against busing like everybody else but now supports Mr. Ford as "more experienced." Reagan? "He takes too many potshots."

He was a solitary exception. None of the other admitted ex-Wallaceites is either a normal Republican or voting for Mr. Ford Tuesday. Typically, a 33-year-old sheet metal worker supports Reagan because the President is "a bum who sits in Colorado and don't put no money in Michigan."

Our interviewing, preceding real campaigns by either candidate, showed no perception of the so-called Reagan issues—Panama Canal, national defense, Henry Kissinger. Accordingly, Precinct 10 voters listed the economy three times more often than foreign policy as an important issue.

Descriptions

In the absence of any Reagan campaign, voters here described him as inexperienced and trigger-happy. "I like Reagan but I'm scared of his war tendencies," said a 47-year-old insurance salesman voting for Mr. Ford. The complaint by a 41-year-old dentist's wife that "I don't care for a movie star as President" was repeated frequently in Precinct 10 where Reagan is perceived more as an old actor than the former governor of California.

In contrast, the words used most often to describe Mr. Ford are "honest" and "straightforward." But the third word in frequency is "wishy-washy."

Views of two crossover Democrats favoring the President are instructive. A woman's clothing salesman in his early 80s told us Mr. Ford "doesn't seem to know what he's doing." An auto worker nearing retirement called the President "an unaggressive conformist." Yet both support him as the honest, straightforward candidate.

The story of Precinct 10 is summed up by a 38-year-old physician whose complaint about Mr. Ford was given in the motor city's vernacular: "He's just a little slow. He needs a little more gas in his tank." Nevertheless, the doctor, a self-styled conservative Republican, opposes Reagan as being "more radical than I like."

The view here of next-door neighbor Jerry Ford is, of course, subject to minor change in the last hours before Tuesday's primary. What betrays the President's managers is the possibility that, at the 11th hour, Reagan's image as an inexperienced Hollywood hip-shooter might be changed enough to increase the Democratic crossovers and perhaps even influence some of the President's faithful Michigan Republicans.

perhaps more highly motivated than many people suppose. As he listened to the polls, these graduating students wanted to be "useful," even a "selfish usefulness," good life should not require meanness or martyrdom, as he argued, "the desire to be full is at least as much a human nature as are the power and the lust for it."

Here at the University of Missouri, the graduating students I have seen somehow seem more purposeful, and optimistic than in recent years. The outlook for jobs is not good, but it's better than it was, and the presidential election has raised the expectations for beneficial change.

There is still no hoopla in these parts about the campaign. Students complain that they are getting no clear message from any of the candidates, but they are watching and questioning and meanwhile trying to figure out what to do with their own lives.

What does the older generation have to say to the young at a time like this? It may be significant that Klingman Brewster, the president of Yale University, avoided the usual talk of political issues at this year's baccalaureate ceremonies there and revived the recently neglected subject of personal responsibility and the good society.

Speaking "somewhere east of righteousness and west of cynicism," president Brewster came to the conclusion that today's students were more concerned about the well-being of others than in recent years and were

Now perhaps in 1976, he gestured, there was a shift toward a more positive attitude, a society of "helpfulness," whose greatest nation is to give all the help it can to make a considerable difference in each other's lives.

This is quite a genuine long ago, the president of Yale was preoccupied with the security of his university, men and women of his time were sleeping in the Yale Y, at night to protect it from the snakes. Now he is back, philosophic themes of his career.

"Power and wealth," he said, "can both be achieved by acquisitive manipulation, success, even to the point of the wealthy, is measured by what they have done, have added something to it, filaments of others."

These are the themes of old baccalaureate addresses the religious colleges of England, the South, and Middle West a generation ago, and we even hear some of the same echoes in the dental campaign, with V. Jennings Bryan and get response to his moral imperative.

"Measure of Goodness" If I am right," Mr. Brewster told the Yale grad, "the goodness of a person should be measured in the extent to which it enables its citizens to be useful to other, then the vitality of independent, nonprofit, volunteer is a major index of success."

"When I become discouraged," he added, "about the inadequacies of the business do no wrong or 'lapses in the one hand; or the virtues of the moonlight moon state on the other, it gives some solace to think that have both rampant socialism and rampant capitalism start with too narrow a concept of motivation."

Therefore, concluded, there was a plea individual service and selflessness to others. Mr. Brewster would probably not ventured to make such a statement at Yale even a year ago, but something has happened in this country, some solace to college. Bill Brewster, "God and Man at Yale."

It is groping for its compass to any other system, it is spectacularly useful but lately it hasn't been happy. Even great things like Yale seem trapped between their ideals and their city, trying to raise more than their loyal supporters afford.

I wonder, then, the class of '76, looking for jobs we already have over seven million out of work, is looking for leadership. For years have been taught that their destiny to have a material things they had that was the ideal placed them, to be acquisitive and ever richer and richer.

Now even the political promising less and the pre of Yale is praising "useful" so maybe the third cent the republic might not be after all.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Obituaries

Samuel Eliot Morison, 88,
U.S. Historian, Naval Expert

NEW YORK, May 16 (NYT).—Samuel Eliot Morison, 88, the historian, died yesterday in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston from the effects of a stroke.

A prodigiously productive writer, Mr. Morison published the "European Discovery of America" when he was 80 and a book on Samuel de Champlain when he was 82. A master narrative historian, he was a pleasure to read for his figure of phrase and his enthusiasm.

Last year, Mr. Morison was eulogized by Archibald MacLeish in a Bicentennial poem as "our unke admiral of the ocean... you know better, none other how the bay wind blows in the soul." Mr. Morison was the author of a biography of Christopher Columbus entitled "Admiral of the Ocean Sea," and was often addressed as admiral because he was a retired rear admiral in the naval reserve. Much of his renown, moreover, was based on books about the sea. Like Francis Parkman, a great 19th-century U.S. historian, and Lucius, Morison combined impeccable scholarship with adventure in romantic voyages that he himself re-enacted. It gave his books special vividness and depth, and he won for them not only academic laurels, but also awards such as the Pulitzer Prize.

"Constant Aim" Mr. Morison's constant aim has been to write history and historical biography in a manner that would be both authentic and interesting to the lay history professor and several years ago. He taught at Harvard and the University of California.

For example, Mr. Morison's "The Maritime History of Massachusetts" was a product of research and of his hobby sailing along the New England coast.

In preparation for "Admiral of the Ocean Sea: A Life of Christopher Columbus," I made voyages to the West Indies and across the Atlantic in sailing vessels.

checking Columbus's routes, methods and landfalls.

"And for 'The History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II' (it came to 15 volumes), I obtained a commission in the United States Navy, took part in many operations (he won seven combat stars and a Legion of Merit with a combat clasp) and learned at first hand how the Navy fights."

Second Pulitzer The naval narrative was unofficial—some called it "Sam Morison's history." It won the Swiss-Italian Balzan Foundation prize of \$51,000 in 1963. His Columbus biography had won the Pulitzer Prize in 1943, and a second Pulitzer Prize was awarded him in 1963 for "John Paul Jones," a life of the revolutionary war figure who is often considered the father of the U.S. Navy.

"The European Discovery of America: The Southern Voyages A.D. 1492-1616" was an extension of Mr. Morison's earlier interest in Columbus, but in addition it was a synoptic account of the voyages of discovery and exploration undertaken by Columbus, Magellan and Sir Francis Drake. Two of the crowning achievements, those of Columbus and Magellan, were made in the service of the king of Spain, while the other was under British patronage.

The greatest voyage of all, Mr. Morison concluded, was the one led by Ferdinand Magellan through its most difficult stages and completed by Sebastian del Cano.

Mr. Morison's biography of Champlain, if a less majestic work than "The European Discovery of America," was nonetheless an attractive, lively portrait of a person whom the author clearly considered to be one of the eminent men of the 17th-century age of exploration.

Mr. Morison's favorite book, however, and the one of which he was the proudest, was "The Oxford History of the American People," published in 1965. "It's my legacy to my country," he



Samuel Eliot Morison

said in a conversation in 1969 at his Boston home. "It represents my cumulative knowledge over almost 50 years and my mature thinking about American history."

—ALDEN WHITMAN.

Jahn Halvorsen

PARIS, May 16 (Reuters).—Norway's ambassador to France, Jahn Halvorsen, 59, died here on Thursday, the Norwegian Embassy said yesterday. He had been an ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg.

David Munrow

LONDON, May 16 (AP).—David Munrow, 32, a British musician who rediscovered and popularized music of the pre-classical period, died yesterday at his home in Buckinghamshire, near London. Mr. Munrow was best known for his recordings of medieval and Renaissance music.

Hyman Kirsch

NEW YORK, May 16 (NYT).—Hyman Kirsch, 99, a beverage industry pioneer and originator of sugar-free soft drinks, died here Wednesday. Mr. Kirsch began the commercial production of sugar-free soft drinks in 1932, when he started distributing them through dietetic outlets under the No-Cal brand.

As Guerrilla Clashes Continue

Kissinger Accused by Smith
Of Meddling on Rhodesia Rule

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has accused Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of interfering in the affairs of Rhodesia.

Commenting on Mr. Kissinger's statement that the United States supports proposals for a government by the black majority in Rhodesia, Mr. Smith said that if Mr. Kissinger were better informed, "he would know that any premature handover of power by the whites would swiftly lead to fighting between rival black factions."

Mr. Smith said, in a copyrighted interview that U.S. News & World Report published today that Mr. Kissinger "intends to pressure white Rhodesians into handing over this country to a black government in the vain hope that this will discourage Communist intervention."

"Let me assure you, we have no intention of appeasing Communism by surrendering our country, despite the fact that the American and British governments deny us the arms to defend ourselves," he said.

Mr. Smith, who was interviewed in Salisbury, said that majority rule remains the ultimate goal in his country, but "it must be responsible majority rule, as opposed to irresponsible majority rule." And he said this could be brought about only through an "orderly evolutionary process."

Rail Link Closed

In Salisbury yesterday, Rhodesian authorities closed the rail link between the capital and the country's third largest city, Umtali on the Mozambique border, to nighttime passenger traffic. Meanwhile, Rhodesian forces reported killing eight more guerrillas in growing hit-and-run warfare.

The raid closure followed a guerrilla attack Friday night near the rail line at Inyazura, about 40 miles from the border.

The closure of the rail line at night, imposed by the Transport Ministry, was not directly linked to the attack, but it is seen as a precautionary measure because of the guerrilla presence in the area. Daylight passenger services are to continue as normal.

The security force announcement also said that eight guerrillas were killed Friday in clashes with Rhodesian forces and that another was killed by his own companions. It added that an unspecified number of guerrillas were captured.

The latest guerrilla deaths bring to 28 the number killed in the last nine days, during which three white and two black Rhodesian soldiers were slain.

Pretoria Clarifies

PRETORIA, May 16 (Reuters).—South Africa could change its policy of no military interference in Rhodesia's affairs if developments warranted it, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman, Information Secretary Eschel Rhoodie, was commenting on a report in The New York Times (NYT, May 15-16) which quoted him as saying that under no circumstances would South African troops be used to support the Rhodesian government.

In his statement yesterday, Mr. Rhoodie said he had told The New York Times correspondent that in present, repeat present circumstances, government policy was that South Africa would not get involved militarily.

"The New York Times was told that, depending on the course of certain developments in the future, the government may act differently," he said.

Nairobi Shows Third World
How to Profit From Parleys

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 16 (NYT).—So far, Kenya is the only developing country to have gained any tangible benefit from the UN Conference on Trade and Development that opened here May 5.

About 5,000 persons, including delegates, secretaries and journalists, have arrived here during the slack tourist season to attend the meeting. And as they discuss ways of distributing the world's wealth more equitably between rich and poor nations they are spending a lot here.

It is estimated that each visitor will spend about \$1,000 during the four-week conference. That will mean nearly \$6 million in hard currency for Kenya.

"Actually, one way to help the cash-flow problems of the Third World," a delegate said, "would be to hold conferences like this every two months in the poor countries on a rotating basis."

Few countries in the Third World, however, have the facilities that this city does. With more and better hotels than any city in black Africa and with a service sector geared for tourists, Nairobi has capitalized on its reputation as a modern city with Third World credentials.

The 28-story Kenyatta Conference Center has a meeting hall for 700 delegates and a top-floor restaurant with a view of Mount Kilimanjaro.

It was built in 1973 amid controversy at a cost of \$11 million. For the first year, it appeared that the skeptics who doubted that conventions could be attracted from Europe and North America were correct. But with the meeting of the World Council of Churches here in December with its 4,000 delegates, and with the current conference, the gamble has paid off.

The center has bookings for the next four years. Within a few months there will be meetings of the International Association of Agricultural Economists, the Associated Countrywomen of the World and American and British Travel Agents, winding up with a UNESCO conference in September that will keep 2,400 persons here for two months.

The economic effects of the current conference are evident everywhere, but so are the problems of spreading the riches in a developing country. These are almost as complicated as those of redistributing the wealth among nations, the principal area of discussion, at the conference. Many hotels here have raised prices by 50 per cent, restaurants are charging higher prices and insisting on payment in cash.

15 Iranians Die
In Gun Battles

TEHRAN, May 16 (AP).—Eleven terrorists and four police-men were killed early today in gun battles here.

According to a communiqué, the police raided three guerrilla hideouts in residential areas of the capital at dawn. All three groups opened fire on the police with machine guns, pistols and hand grenades, it said.

During the last year, Iranian security agents have intensified operations against the guerrillas, who identify themselves as "Islamic Marxists."

Rally in Iceland
Protests U.S. and
British Activities

REYKJAVIK, May 16 (Reuters).—Leftist speakers at a rally here last night renewed their demands that the United States vacate its air-base at Keflavik and that Iceland withdraw from NATO over the fishing dispute with Britain.

The anti-U.S. rally is held annually. It usually attracts about 200 protesters. It started outside Keflavik airport with about 1,500 protesters.

Then the marchers, carrying banners, walked 25 miles to the capital. By nightfall, the throng had swelled to 8,000 as "good war" protesters joined the demonstrators.

Demanding Iceland's withdrawal from NATO, speakers at the rally said it had become clear that neither NATO nor the Americans were doing anything to protect Iceland against the only armed aggression it was suffering.

"Now we have complete proof that Iceland's participation in NATO is useless," a speaker said. Iceland has complained to the UN Security Council that actions by British warships protecting trawlers has become more aggressive.

There are nine members of the new dissident committee, which calls itself the Public Group to Promote the Fulfillment of the Helsinki Accords in the U.S.S.R.

Besides Mr. Orlov and Mr. Bernsham, the members include Yelena Bonner, wife of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov.

Mr. Orlov told reporters after his release that security officers had called the new group illegal and warned that legal action would be brought if its "crude activities" continued.

Tass asserted that "it is difficult to qualify Orlov's actions in any other way than an attempt to question in the eyes of the international public the sincerity of the Soviet Union's efforts to implement undeviatingly the international obligations it assumed." It added that the group's formation could also be "another provocation" to undermine détente.

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BIKE DAY IN PARIS—Parisians pedal down the Champs-Élysées on Saturday.

White Work Force Reduced

Rhodesian Call-Up Puts Strain on Business

By John Darton

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 16 (NYT).—The military call-up of white reservists is placing a strain on Rhodesian businesses, especially small companies. In some cases, half the work forces of companies have marched off to patrol the country's borders.

The manpower drain is occurring at a time when the Rhodesian economy, while still defiantly healthy in the face of international sanctions, has been dampened by the world recession.

Last year, for the first time since Rhodesia declared itself independent from Britain in 1965, its gross national product fell by 1.5 per cent.

In addition, the recent closure of the Mozambique border will add new and still uncalculated costs to the prices of exports and imports, and the military mobilization will swell the defense budget, already at \$96 million a year.

Exclusion of Blacks The effect of the call-up is heightened by the exclusion of blacks, who are not subject to call-up, from managerial or supervisory positions in business. There is no group equipped to fill the vacated positions.

Even now, with some exceptions on farms and ranches and in the mines, many businesses are temporarily hiring white women instead of African men.

"They're afraid to put Africans in because they say it will affect the morale of the other white workers or cause trouble when the men come back from the front," one of the few black executives here said.

There is also the deeply ingrained attitude that blacks lack skills for anything other than menial labor.

The attitude exists even in companies that have temporarily advanced blacks, such as Rhodesian Breweries Ltd., which has put some in supervisory jobs. "Maybe they can't do the work as well," said Mike Mendelsohn, a company official. "But they can hold the fort for three or six months."

No Decline Expected Despite the loss of manpower, most major companies say they do not expect a decline in production or a decrease in profits. They are adjusting by paying other workers overtime, doubling up shifts, drafting senior personnel for lesser duties and cutting corners.

Rhodesian businesses, after a decade of evading sanctions and three years of accommodating to intermittent call-ups, are resilient.

"It's something one takes in one's stride," said Gerald Carey-Smith, manager of the Anglo-American Corp., a mining, industrial and investment conglomerate with 30,000 employees.

The ratio of white workers to black workers in Anglo-American is small—1 to 10—but the whites predominate in the administration.

Organizers of the march, led by 85-year-old political figure Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani, estimated that more than half a million people were taking part in the two-day trek from this district capital.

The marchers, who stretched out for five miles, planned to walk 50 miles to the Bangladesh point closest to the Farakka Dam in India.

They carried signs demanding the sharing of Ganges water. The main branch of the river crosses the border from India into Bangladesh just below the dam, which was built in 1971.

Although the march organizers and Bangladesh authorities have said the demonstrators will not cross the border, Indian troop reinforcements have been brought up and a reporter touring the area said tension was building.

Manabendra Kumar Ghose, secretary of the march committee, accused India of provocation in concentrating armed forces along the border.

To Mr. Zarb and other analysts, a swap of oil for planes would appeal to Iran only if it represented an increase in total sales of oil, Iran's principal source of hard-currency earnings.

But for that to occur, refiners abroad would have to be persuaded to substitute Iranian oil for crude from another country. That could be difficult to arrange because the refiner might jeopardize its future supplies.

Security of supply is a weighty consideration in the refining business.

U.S. Aides Doubt Iran Will Swap Oil for Planes

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).—Government energy officials believe it is unlikely that Iran and three U.S. aircraft companies—General Dynamics, Northrop and Boeing—will agree to a swap of crude oil for warplanes.

Such an agreement has no apparent major advantage for either side, the officials said, and they added that the press had overblown reports that a deal was being negotiated. They cited particularly a report that Frank Zarb, the federal energy administrator, mentioned talks about such a deal at a May 9 news conference in Tehran.

In Washington last week, Mr. Zarb said that he had only responded to questions and had stressed that the matter was at an early and tenuous stage of discussions. "There really isn't enough to focus on with respect to how the deal would operate," Mr. Zarb said here.

To Mr. Zarb and other analysts, a swap of oil for planes would appeal to Iran only if it represented an increase in total sales of oil, Iran's principal source of hard-currency earnings.

But for that to occur, refiners abroad would have to be persuaded to substitute Iranian oil for crude from another country. That could be difficult to arrange because the refiner might jeopardize its future supplies.

Security of supply is a weighty consideration in the refining business.

Leader of Unit Told Activity Is 'Inadmissible'

Moscow Cracks Down on a Rights Group

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 16 (NYT).—Authorities began cracking down yesterday on a dissident group last week to monitor the Soviet Union's compliance with human-rights provisions of a Helsinki declaration.

Yuri Orlov, the leader of the group, was picked up by three plainclothesmen and taken to a stationing as he walked on a set in southwest Moscow with other group member, Mikhail Rushtam. Mr. Orlov, a physician, was released because of his ill health, was released after an hour of interrogation.

A few hours later, Tass, the official press agency, took the usual step of confirming that Orlov had been picked up by the police and "officially warned of the inadmissibility of his actions" in connection with the new group.

Purpose of Warning Tass, which rarely acknowledges dissident activities, said the warning was intended to shut Orlov's provocative activity as well as to prevent perpetration by Orlov and sons connected with him of

actions punishable by law." The speed of the reaction by authorities underscored the Soviet Union's continuing sensitivity on the human-rights issue, particularly following criticism in the West that it has not lived up to the minimum standards set in humanitarian issues by last summer's 35-nation European Security Conference at Helsinki.

The Kremlin has denounced Western efforts to monitor Soviet compliance, saying they amount to interference in Soviet internal affairs. It has also responded by

Will Attributed
To Hughes Now
Held to Be Fake

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (Reuters).—The Howard Hughes will regarded as the most likely to be authentic has been branded a probable fake by a lawyer hired to support it.

Ernest R. Biedan, lawyer for Noah Dietrich, a former Hughes aide and the man named executor of the purported 1968 will, said Friday that he had reached this conclusion after receiving a report from a handwriting expert.

The expert studied the document against a number of examples of Mr. Hughes's 1968 handwriting in a Las Vegas courthouse.

Mr. Rhodes said: "I now have doubts about the validity of the will because of what the expert explained to me."

"I must agree with the expert... that the greater probability is that the person who wrote the will didn't write the exemplars [examples]."

Mr. Rhodes said that both he and Mr. Dietrich might decide to stop pressing the will in a probate hearing set for Friday in Las Vegas.

New Zealand Freezes
Wages for 12 Months

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 16 (UPI).—Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has announced a 12-month freeze on wages.

The measure, taken Friday, also limits semiannual cost-of-living adjustments to 1 per cent or \$7 per week, whichever is smaller.

Concordes
Will Open Route
to Washington

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—Services of the Atlantic by two Concorde jets—British and French aircraft flying 12 minutes apart—will inaugurate commercial supersonic service to the United States on May 24.

The plans for the inaugural flight to Washington's Dulles Airfield were announced today by British Airways managing director Henry Marking.

The flights will begin the 16th trial period, authorized by 3. Transportation Secretary Blam Coleman, for the supersonic Concorde. Although Mr. Coleman also approved Concordes to New York, the Fort

Thorough of New York and New say has blocked that route. The British craft is scheduled to land at Washington 3 hours, minutes after takeoff. The French plane should land a few minutes later.

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In New Survey

Poll Gives Carter Uncommitted Vote

By Barry Sussman and William Chapman

WASHINGTON (WP).—Largely because he reaches outside Democratic ranks and pulls votes from a diverse mass of the loosely committed, Jimmy Carter holds a large lead over both President Ford and Ronald Reagan, according to a Washington Post survey.

The survey also shows that Mr. Ford, instead of being the Republicans' most formidable contender against a Democrat this fall, at this point is only slightly stronger against Mr. Carter than is Mr. Reagan. Matched against the Democratic front-runner, both the President and Mr. Reagan get only about a third of the vote.

The national survey consisted of telephone interviews with 1,521 persons, of whom 1,117 were registered voters. The analysis of candidate preference is based on interviews with registered voters only. The survey was conducted May 8, 9 and 10, before last week's Nebraska, West Virginia and Connecticut primaries.

The reason for Mr. Carter's strength against both Republicans is an appeal that crosses party boundaries and attracts support from a varied group that has played a swing role in recent U.S. presidential elections.

Included in that collection are Southerners, conservatives, independents, loosely affiliated Republicans, and the Democratic defectors of 1972.

Nixon Votes

Among them are the voters who in 1968 and 1972 turned to the Republican side and elected Richard Nixon. To a large extent, the Post survey shows, they are turning this year to Mr. Carter.

No other Democratic candidate can equal Mr. Carter in that appeal. Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota runs a very close race with Mr. Ford and just barely beats Mr. Reagan.

Moreover, when Democratic registered voters were asked to volunteer their preferences for a presidential candidate, Mr. Carter stood out as the only one with substantial support. Twice as many Democrats preferred him as liked Sen. Humphrey. And nearly half of the two newsmen to the primary races, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, appears to be a threat.

Mr. Carter's lead in the Post's first national survey of 1976 was recorded before his campaign faltered in Nebraska, where he lost to Sen. Church, and in Connecticut, where he narrowly beat Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. It is the largest lead over Mr. Ford that has been measured for Mr. Carter by a national survey this year and the first public poll showing he would defeat Mr. Reagan by a similarly large margin. The survey shows clearly that, among rank-and-file Democrats and among voters of varied persuasions in a general election, Mr. Carter has the aura of a winner, despite the recent setbacks.

The Swing Bloc

The huge swing bloc that the poll shows turning to Mr. Carter largely went to Richard Nixon in 1972. But, the Post survey shows, at this point the bloc will not stick with either Republican candidate this year if the Democrats nominate Mr. Carter.

For example, in a head-to-head match, Mr. Carter wins 48 per cent of the vote to Mr. Ford's 34 per cent, with 17 per cent undecided. When Sen. Humphrey is matched against Mr. Ford, the result is a dead heat—42 per cent for each, with 18 per cent undecided.

What makes Mr. Carter so much stronger than Sen. Humphrey is his ability to capture more of that important swing group

In the Post survey, 18 per cent of those interviewed described themselves as completely independent, leaning neither to the Republican nor the Democratic parties. Among them, Mr. Carter is the clear favorite. He beats Mr. Ford 57 per cent to 43 per cent among those independents. Sen. Humphrey, however, loses badly in that contest. He gets only 28 per cent, while Mr. Ford gets 62 per cent.

A second key group consists of voters who are basically independent but who lean toward the Republican side of the ticket. In a match with Mr. Ford, Mr. Carter would receive 36 per cent of their votes. Sen. Humphrey, if he were the candidate against Mr. Ford, would receive only 9 per cent.

Among Republicans

Even among Republican voters, Mr. Carter manages to attract 23 per cent, while Sen. Humphrey receives only 11 per cent.

Mr. Carter also emerges as the candidate who could draw back to his party the Democrats who rejected the 1972 nominee, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, and swung to Mr. Nixon. About a third of the Democrats and independents leaning to the Democrats interviewed in the Post survey said they had voted for Mr. Nixon that year.

Mr. Carter would get about 7 of every 10 of those votes. Sen. Humphrey would receive about 6 of 10.

For many Democrats seeking a winner, Mr. Carter's appeal as a Southerner is important because he is seen as the candidate who could return the South to the Democratic column. The Post survey shows that expectation dramatically. Mr. Carter would carry the South by a 3-1 margin over Mr. Ford. Mr. Nixon carried the South by that margin in 1972.

Mr. Carter's appeal to those of different ideological ties, noted in many previous surveys, is still strong, the Post survey shows, and gives him another trump card in the which-Democrat-can-win contest. What he does for the party is to bring back conservatives who bolted in both 1968 and 1972 to Mr. Nixon. At the same time, he holds fast to the liberal and moderate voters.

The Liberal Vote

In a match with Mr. Ford, Mr. Carter wins the liberal vote 3-1, retains 6 of every 10 moderate votes, and runs a dead heat for the conservative vote. Sen. Humphrey, however, wins in a race only among liberals and loses badly (2-1) among conservatives to Mr. Ford.

From Mr. Ford's point of view, the bad news is that he offers only slightly stiffer competition to Mr. Carter than does Mr. Reagan, the former California governor who has won five of their last six primary confrontations.

Mr. Reagan, in a runoff with Mr. Carter, wins only 32 per cent of the vote (as compared with Mr. Ford's 34 per cent). The race tends to undercut the Ford campaign's contention that the President, whatever his shortcomings in the primary campaigns, would be the stronger candidate to field in the general election this fall.

Mr. Reagan appears to benefit from the same sort of anti-politician sentiment that has helped Mr. Carter. He is strong among independents—he and Mr. Carter evenly split the vote of those who are totally independent, with ties to neither party. But Mr. Reagan fares worse among orthodox Republicans than does the President.

Like Mr. Ford, Mr. Reagan would run a very close race against Sen. Humphrey. He would get 40 per cent of the vote to Sen. Humphrey's 44, with 16 per cent undecided.



General view of the spa at Baden-Baden taken some years ago.

Aristocracy Gone From Resort

Baden-Baden Is Seeking a New Image

By Murray Seeger

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany.—Discovered by Roman soldiers and patronized a century ago by the aristocracy and the famous, the resort of Baden-Baden is beginning a new life. Long gone are the idle rich who once made the town on the northern edge of the Black Forest one of the most popular playgrounds in Europe. But they left behind an atmosphere that is being adjusted to suit a new, more egalitarian clientele.

Along the beautiful garden promenade—where the Duke of Hamilton led a cow to win a bet, and where Edward, Prince of Wales, walked to a party dressed in bed sheets—there are German citizens using their medical insurance to take a *kur*, a convalescent leave. The theater that opened a century ago with a new Berlin opera for a royal audience and the house where Brahms spent 10 summers are now visited by delegates attending conferences and tourists whose parents never would have thought of coming here.

Elderly persons still come here, rent single rooms and take the baths to relieve the pains of rheumatism and arthritis. But now they have been joined by younger persons, who come for "anti-stress" treatments.

Horse Races

A big-spending crowd also comes for the horse races and a more sedate group stakes out the open-air board where men play chess with pieces nearly a meter high. The several rules of dress in the gambling casino—one of the oldest and most beautiful in the world—have been relaxed slightly and women in slacks may enter. And the best hotels no longer require evening dress during dinner.

"We are trying to attract a younger, more active crowd," a hotelkeeper explained. "We have to change the reputation of Baden-Baden as just a resort for old people."

The transition is not easy because the city fathers are determined not to change the architecture, a part of Baden-Baden's special charm. Some business interests, however, want to increase the volume of tourism and attract more conventions and professional meetings. That means more hotels.

Many of the old hotels have been torn down or are not used because they must be modernized. It is more expensive to renovate them than to build new ones because of the controls on architecture.

"It is what you call a conflict of interests," he said. "The hotels are building tennis courts and swimming pools and the city and state governments are building underground garages to get automobiles off the narrow streets."

Some central streets have been closed to make pedestrian malls, as has been done in most other West German cities. A couple of discotheques and cocktail bars have opened and at least two shops selling pornography and sex accessories can be found in discreet locations, away from the fashionable center of town.

Unchanged in Baden-Baden, however, are the hot, natural mineral baths, the gambling casino that opened 200 years ago and the sylvan setting. More than a century ago, travelers from all over the world came to Rhine Valley resorts "to take the waters," and Baden-Baden was the most popular of them.

The town took on special charm after 1838, when two French gambling operators, Jacques and Edouard Benazet, who had been closed out in Paris, took over the casino concession.

A French clientele followed them and soon was joined by a large colony of Russian nobility—enough to support their own church, which still stands—and many famous persons.

What had been a grove of oak trees along the banks of the small Oos River was changed at the suggestion of the gambling operators into a garden with trees, flowers and bushes from all over the world. The river was put into an artificial channel and paths laid down for the carriages of the rich and famous.

Napoleon III, Czar Nicholas of Russia, Queen Victoria, Bismarck, Molotov, Dostoyevski, Nietzsche, Weber and Turgenev all visited the park. A student made an assassination attempt on Prince Wilhelm on the promenade. The Prince survived and became emperor of Germany.

Baden-Baden suffered no appreciable war damage, but a few kilometers away, the French razed the smaller town of Freudenstadt in retaliation for a Gestapo raid that inflicted similar damage on a French town.

Even when the casino was closed, Baden-Baden was a tourist attraction for its bathing, mild climate, wines and cuisine, which shows the French influence.

Mark Twain came here and said he found the town "spiritless and pretentious" but that the "baths were good."

For three years he had suffered from rheumatism, but the last twinge was gone after a fortnight's treatment at Baden-Baden and has never returned," he wrote.

"I am convinced I left my rheumatism in Baden-Baden and Baden-Baden can keep it." There are ruins that prove Romans used the baths, as did nearly 325,000 visitors last year, 15 per cent more than in 1968.

The waters bubble up from mile-deep springs at 54 degrees centigrade (about 130 Fahrenheit) at the rate of 665,000 liters a day.

Some bathe in the waters and others drink them or inhale the vapors. Still others take mud packs and massages, drink freshly squeezed grape juice or just take walks.

"They seem to be following the advice of Goethe, who said: 'There is strength in rest, in water and in the atmosphere.'"

The patients also seem to be taking advantage of the generosity of their health-insurance companies.

"Our business has increased since the companies agreed to pay for some of the treatments here," an official said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Climate, Wines

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On Eve of U.S. Visit

Giscard Explains The Elysée View

By Bernard Valéry

PARIS—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is scheduled to land in Washington today aboard the supersonic Concorde to reassert, during a six-day state visit to the United States, that France is still America's staunch ally. In an interview before he left, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing left no doubt that he was sure he could beat back the Communist threat and keep France in the Western camp.

Asked why he decided not to visit New York on the trip that will take him from Washington to Yorktown, Philadelphia, Mount Vernon, Va., Elton, Maryland, Los Angeles and New Orleans, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said:

"In the past, when a president of France visited New York City, like Vincent Auriol in 1950, there were crowds and a ticker-tape parade. Times have changed. New York is used to frequent visits by foreign statesmen. A visit by the President of France would not be considered an important event. I attach a certain significance to my functions. I would not like to provide an occasion for unflattering comparisons."

The President continued: "As for your question whether I was not afraid of hostile demonstrations by members of New York's Jewish community, this is quite wrong. To begin with, I don't think they are hostile to me. May I remind you that we have in France the largest Jewish community in Europe, which takes an effective part in all fields of our national life."

Well Known Positions

"Positions we have taken regarding Israel are well known, and I observed that, gradually, the principal lines of our policies have been understood. For instance, we were the first to point out that the problem of Palestinians could not be ignored within the context of a settlement in the Middle East. Today this approach, surprising at that time, is widely accepted," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that some Americans misunderstood France because it has not been stressed that, while France withdrew from the integrated command of NATO, it remains a full-fledged member of the Atlantic Alliance.

"France left NATO under Gen. de Gaulle because it was felt that to remain there in passive inactivity was not normal for an independent and sovereign nation and that we wanted to control our own defenses. The use of these defenses comes within the framework of the Atlantic alliance, and France is in the habit of carrying out its alliance commitments," the President said.

"Do you mean that France is a firm ally of the United States?" he was asked.

"Absolutely," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing answered. "But Americans must understand—and there, I think I must use a strong expression—that France is not a subject, but an ally."

Referring to the increase of the French military budget to 30 per cent of the national budget, decided earlier this month, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said:

"During the coming years, the United States, West Germany and France will have the biggest military budgets in the alliance. This is proof that France intends to have great defense capability, since within the alliance, and apart from the United States, France is the only country that will have a complete, national nuclear defense, tactical and strategic. In fact, France is today the third nuclear power in the world."

Asked if he expects to find a declining America on his visit, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said:

"There are great movements abroad to readjust the equilibrium of the world, and these move-



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

ments do not favor the status quo. There are the new reparations, new values of raw materials. On the other hand, fields of science, technology, industrial capacity, I'm convinced that the United States must and perhaps, increase its power."

On U.S. foreign policy, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "The difficulty recently has been the United States in reaching certain urgent situations. Angola, has created a wide feeling of doubt and has what changed the world's map of power."

He added, "I hope it is a passing phase, because it can be maintained only if it exists in the world a few security and confidence."

In France, the question is frequently whether Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is tough enough in nuclear weapons. The press employs the expression "fragile" to describe his relationship to such weapons.

He was asked, "You are times said to be fragile. A question arises, do you think that if the supreme interest France were at stake, you have the strength to put atomic buttons?"

"I will do what the interest of France demands," the President said.

A Bit Impatient

He added with some irony, "Listen, I'm getting a bit tired with this story about fragility, and you can quit on this. I was minister for 13 years. Nobody would say I was weak or fragile. On the contrary, some commentators mean I'm not insensitive. This I don't think that being so is a handicap for a statesman. On the contrary, it may be him to understand a certain number of situations and phenomena of our modern world."

In May, 1974, he defeated leftist candidate François Mitterrand, by 300,000 votes, eight-tenths of a per cent, to become President of France.

Today, Mr. Mitterrand, allied with the Communists, presents a bigger threat to the 1974, after recent count-downs gave the combined 56 per cent of the vote.

Asked if he believed the Communists will be in the government in 1978, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "Political is not a prophecy. It is action. I settled that problem, I think that my actions will settle it in the same way in 1978."

Bernard Valéry is a staff correspondent based in Paris for New York Daily News.

White, Suburban Rhodesia Keeps Smiling as Rumbles of War Grow Loud

By John Darnton

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NYT).—There is the joke about the pilot coming in for a landing at Salisbury airport. He tells his passengers the altitude, the weather conditions, the temperature, and then he says: "Don't forget to set your watches back 10 years."

A visitor to Salisbury undergoes time warp. The songs are old, the fashions are old, and the jokes—even the ones about being behind the times—are old.

Along the broad avenues named after the heroes of African exploration and empire-building—Rhodes, Baker, Stanley—there are women in miniskirts and men with short hair and neckties as narrow as Prime Minister Ian Smith's.

A radio listener is apt to hear within the space of 15 minutes Bing Crosby, Nat King Cole and Doris Day. On television there is Roy Rogers, donning a varmint with a single blow, and Dale Evans brushing off his sleeve.

It all contributes to a sense of never-never-land serenity and it makes the gun-

rilla war—despite the newspaper headlines and TV messages that say, "If your dad's been called up, you can feel proud"—seem as though it's happening in another country.

The rest of the world may feel that Rhodesia's 270,000 whites are perched on the edge of an abyss of racial war, but there is no hard-edged sense of impending disaster here.

On the surface, life is as it always has been—paradise in an outpost of colonial-suburban living where whites have the highest per capita ownership of homes, automobiles and swimming pools in the world.

In the evenings on the hotel veranda there is still the "sundowner," a cooling drink brought by a black waiter who is smiling and attentive.

In the mornings, in Salisbury Park, there is still the gentle click of bows, rolled across a clipped lawn by white-haired gentlemen fully clothed in white.

"Whites have retreated into the luxury," said a British writer who has lived here 27 years. "They have been bombarded with politics so long that they're sick of it."

They're phlegmatic. The feeling is "leave it to good old Smithy."

"You must remember when economic sanctions were imposed, the whole world said the government would crumble in a matter of weeks. It didn't. Over the years, there have been so many dire predictions from the outside world that didn't come true, the whites are hardened to them. They just don't believe them."

But there are signs that the guerrilla activity is beginning to make psychological inroads.

At cocktail parties in the northern suburb of Highland, now lush with blooming trees, the conversation turns to, "Where else is there to go?"

"You know," says one young woman raised in Zambia, "when you've been in Africa so long and the sun goes behind the clouds, you feel chilled."

Some of the ranchers who live in the northeastern region of the country, tired of sleeping with guns under their pillows, have "packed it in" and moved into town. Ranches with thousands of acres of the finest grazing land are up for sale at rock-bottom prices.

The newspapers, now under heavy censor-

ship, carry an increasing number of reports on attempts to circumvent the rigorous exchange-control law that limits the amount of Rhodesian currency that can be exported. One man bought more than \$6,000 in lottery tickets under the names of friends in South Africa. Another shipped out three Rolls Royces, including one that used to belong to the Duke of Windsor, and started a new ranch in Dallas. A black market is beginning and U.S. dollars are prized.

On weekday nights, the strip-tease clubs play to nearly empty houses. At the Mafeliso, where old habits are honored and the black waiters retire to the kitchen when the white dancers come on the floor, there were only two dancers at 10 p.m. one evening last week. "Three months ago this place was jumping," says the South African drummer, lighting a cigarette on his break. "I guess all the chaps have gone to the front."

Enkeldoorn is a small town of several thousand people 85 miles south of Salisbury in the heart of Afrikaaner territory. It felt so strongly about white rule that in 1964, when the British joined what was then Southern Rhodesia into a federation with two predominantly black territories to the north, the town seceded. It was a joke of

course, but even today, with the federation long since dissolved, the joke is taken seriously.

The "Republic of Enkeldoorn" centers on the Enkeldoorn Hotel or, to be more precise, on its safari-motif bar. If a traveler is accepted, the bartender will stamp an Enkeldoorn visa on his passport. If not, he is liable to be tossed into a makeshift "jail."

Buck Rogers is the president of the republic—an inscription on his bar stool says so. The other night, as Mr. Rogers was berating Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the subject turned to "tens"—short for "terrorists," which is what the guerrillas are called here.

"The tens are all around," he said, dropping his voice to a confidential level. "I hear tonight they're meeting in Gwelo. They're planning something big. Right in Salisbury."

The whiskey has perhaps heightened his sense of the dramatic, for in fact there have been no sightings of guerrillas or any incidents within miles of Enkeldoorn.

"They've got bloody AKs and all we've got is pellet guns," he continued, referring to the AK-47 Soviet-designed rifle. "I got 10 bullets. That means I'll get me 10 tens right in the forehead."

He held his hand up in the shape of a gun and was about to demonstrate when the bar

company swept him up in a rousing yell of "Across the Sea to Ireland."

White Rhodesians frequently say that they are fighting a war against Communism for this reason the West will not let them back on them. They also say that they left the country the blacks v fall into tribal warfare and every the whites have built up, epitomized by sparkling skyscrapers and manicured gardens, would come toppling down a view with little to support it except "sion, and the passion runs strong."

"I feel very strongly that we are fighting for the survival of Western civilization," said Bill Seale, the owner of a company that manufactures prefabricated houses.

"We have three sons at the front," his wife, Shirley, said. "We're committed to country. If we didn't like it so much we wouldn't stay here."

Their fourth son, Dudley, was going to the front next week, and so they giving him a dinner at the 12,000 Horse Restaurant in the Hotel Monomatsapa. I say saw the conflict differently. He felt the blacks deserved more than the whites have given them "and fast." But he willing to fight just the same because "they are just thugs."

The Wobaco Group



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| Bonds | Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last | Net change |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
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| Altel 4.50 | 20 111 109 110 1/2 | -1/2 |
| Altel 4.50 | 220 106 105 106 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AAH 4.50 | 44 44 43 44 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AAH 4.50 | 35 67 65 66 1/2 | +1/2 |
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Ordre du jour :

- Rapport de gestion pour l'exercice 1975.
- Rapport du commissaire aux comptes.
- Approbation de ces rapports.
- Affectation du résultat de l'exercice.
- Décharge au Conseil d'administration.
- Election et réélection des administrateurs.
- Réélection du commissaire aux comptes.
- Divers.

Le rapport de gestion comprenant notamment le bilan, le compte de pertes et profits, la proposition d'affectation du résultat de l'exercice et le rapport du commissaire aux comptes sont à la disposition des actionnaires dès le 18 mai 1976 auprès des établissements suivants :

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A.
Genève, et ses succursales de Bâle, Lugano et Zurich.
BANQUE DU RHONE ET DE LA TAMISE S.A. GENEVE.

Les cartes d'admission à l'Assemblée générale peuvent y être retirées contre dépôt des actions jusqu'au 21 mai 1976 au plus tard.

Pour le Conseil d'administration,
Le Président :
J.-J. MICHEL.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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Washington, D.C.

SWISS FRANCS 100,000,000.

7% Swiss Franc Bonds of 1976 due 1991

These bonds have been underwritten by the following Swiss banks:

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GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS

A. SARASIN & CIE

PRIVATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS

UNION OF SWISS CANTONAL BANKS

May 14, 1976

ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

The Arab Investment Company S.A., formed in 1960 and part of the GEFINOR International Group, has formed, in Luxembourg, an Arab Holding Company, named ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

- The authorized capital is 100 million U.S. Dollars.
- The issued capital is to date 25 million U.S. Dollars which has been subscribed by the founders.
- The shares are registered and can only be acquired by Arab Institutions or Arab Individuals.
- The object of the Company is to invest in Arab Funds in the Arab world, to promote and carry out development projects in different areas, in collaboration with the most advanced technologies.
- The offices of the Company are as follows:

Cairo: Ahmad Pacha Street, Nr. 4 Garden City

Beirut: Géfinor Center

Geneva: 18, Quai Gustave Ador

HEAD OFFICE : 23, Avenue de la Porte Neuve - LUXEMBURG

It is intended to establish further offices in the Arab Capitals

Dictator's Arts Czar Lauded in Moscow Stalinist Shift Is Seen in Literature

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, May 16.—The Communist party appears intent on reviving the specter of Stalinism in literature, sources in the field said here last week. Two recent events were cited.

The latest volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia ignores the liberalizing decisions of the Khrushchev era, recalling only the highly restrictive decisions taken under Stalin's czar for arts and science, Andrei Zhdanov. The effect is to leave intact the Zhdanov hard line of 30 years ago.

A result is that the chief of the literature department that prepared the article left his post after strenuously protesting his retrogressive editing by party officials. Whether he was fired or resigned is a matter of dispute.

Long and laudatory tributes to Zhdanov appeared in March in three newspapers, including Pravda, and in the party's theoretical journal, Kommunist, commemorating the 80th anniversary of his birth.

None of the excesses he presided over, including the purges in arts, sciences and literature, were mentioned in the tributes. Zhdanov was just described as an "outstanding, strong, resolute Communist." The most obvious purpose was to resurrect his frightening spirit.

These events, said a non-dissident source, "reflect the direction of the party today to justify and revive Stalin-Zhdanov values and standards, despite official declarations that Stalinism is finished forever."

The Zhdanov spirit is also dominating in historical articles about art and sculpture, another source said. "The idea is to show that even during Stalin's cult of personality, Soviet art and literature developed normally, which, of course, is nonsense."

Motives Unclear

The broader purpose of this re-Stalinizing trend is difficult to understand. Even dissidents do not predict that the authorities intend to turn back the clock and impose similar repressive measures on writers.

NYSE Averages

Week Ended May 14, 1976
New York Stock Exchange

| | High | Low | Last | Change |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Indust. | 61.52 | 60.31 | 60.32 | -0.20 |
| Transp. | 40.46 | 39.75 | 40.25 | -0.21 |
| Util. | 38.15 | 37.58 | 37.58 | -0.44 |
| Comm. Div. | 32.37 | 31.85 | 31.82 | -0.71 |
| Comp. | 55.05 | 53.57 | 54.01 | -0.35 |

| | High | Low | Last | Change |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 425 Indust. | 115.97 | 113.92 | 113.92 | -0.33 |
| 15 Transp. | 46.97 | 46.32 | 46.32 | -0.51 |
| 50 Util. | 44.44 | 43.88 | 43.88 | -0.35 |
| 500 Stocks | 103.10 | 101.24 | 101.34 | -0.54 |

30 Indust. 101.52 99.74 99.74 -2.28
30 Transp. 22.48 21.90 21.94 -0.38
15 Util. 32.19 31.43 31.43 -0.88
65 Stocks 312.75 304.53 306.76 +0.52

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | \$ | DM | FF | L. Ir. | Gdr. | SP com. | Swiss Fr. | Dan. Kr. |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Amsterdam | 2.1230 | 4.8560 | 108.10 | 87.75 | 31.92 | 6.8870 | 105.25 | 44.94 |
| Brussels (c) | 39.13 | 71.4775 | 15.225 | 3.326 | 4.612 | 14.418 | 15.654 | 6.46 |
| Frankfurt | 2.1590 | 4.8820 | 104.48 | 87.75 | 31.92 | 6.8870 | 105.25 | 44.94 |
| London (c) | 2.1570 | 4.8800 | 104.46 | 87.75 | 31.92 | 6.8870 | 105.25 | 44.94 |
| Milan | 847.70 | 1549.80 | 321.35 | 100.39 | 1.544 | 4.9425 | 71.30 | 11.0113 |
| Paris | 4.9023 | 8.7875 | 182.73 | 87.75 | 31.92 | 6.8870 | 105.25 | 44.94 |
| Zurich | 2.1500 | 4.8695 | 104.17 | 87.75 | 31.92 | 6.8870 | 105.25 | 44.94 |

The following are dollar values only: Danish Krone: 36.463; Israeli S. 3.603; Persian R. 26.73; Swedish Krona: 4.6633; Yen: 360.34; Belgian Franc: 40.337; Canadian \$: 0.9797; Hong Kong \$: 4.06025.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (s) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000

(v) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

| | 26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice. |
|--|---|
| (An international call means business.) | |
| Long Distance is the next best thing to being there. | |

HYPOTHÈQUE INTERNATIONALE

Société Anonyme
LUXEMBOURG

Balance sheet as at 31 December 1975

| ASSETS | (thousand Lux. F.) | LIABILITIES | (thousand Lux. F.) |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Deposits with banks | 14,579,449 | Deposits & current accounts | 27,094,450 |
| Advances and loans | 10,291,279 | Others | 644,692 |
| Securities | 3,437,228 | Capital & statutory reserves | 825,000 |
| Fixed assets | 115,675 | Other reserves | 271,047 |
| Others | 488,755 | Profit | 77,197 |
| | 28,912,386 | | 28,912,386 |

The bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK Munich

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shover, at the 20th party congress, detailed the crimes and abuses (euphemically called the "cult of smallness" here) and in 1963 Central Committee decisions were adopted.

These admitted that the judgments, while not wrong, were too extreme and great influence of the cult of smallness was blamed. By lowering the 20th party on it was said dogmatism was labeled and Leninist justice principles would prevail.

Ever since then, the last Soviet literature has been dead in that approved form—a dead period from 1946 to the 20th congress as a point, the correct decision: 1953 and all's well since—Soviet textbook and encyclopedia including the Soviet Literature Encyclopedia of 1972.

Now that formulation has changed. The 1946-1953 period is cited without criticism of mistakes; the 1953 congress is ignored as far as decisions that canceled Zhdanov rules.

Firing Reported
A mutiny of sorts or within the literature censored. The head of the literature department was fired according to several sources to the matter.

His dismissal order, they stated, that the action was in accordance with decisions of State Committee on Public Houses. But orally he was had protested the revisions too much and had turned his criticism of the personality while is a for masking opposition to the matter.

Other members of the 6th board were warned they also lose their jobs unless they accepted the revised seven members of the board of the literature encyclopedia wrote to the Central committee expressing their with the dismissal as well as the low state of morale in the department as a result, it said.

Los Angeles Times

New Cyprus Party Formed by Clerides

NICOSIA, May 16 (Reuters).—Chios Clerides, speaker of the Cypriot parliament, today announced the formation of a new right-of-center party to fight elections due next October.

The new group, called the Democratic Rally, combines Mr. Clerides' United party, elements of the Progressive Front and others not represented in parliament.

In all, Mr. Clerides and his allies hold 16 seats in the present parliament. His opponents have 15 and 4 seats are vacant.

Under the Constitution there are 60 seats in the house, but 15 are reserved for the Turkish Cypriots, who do not take part.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

| Units of Account | DM | Yen | Other |
|---------------------|---------|-----|-------|
| Australia 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| Canada 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| France 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| Germany 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| Italy 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| Japan 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| Netherlands 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| Sweden 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| Switzerland 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| United Kingdom 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| U.S.A. 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| West Germany 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |
| Yugoslavia 8-95 | 107 1/2 | 100 | |

European Currency Unit

CECU 8-95 107 1/2

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

French Francs

FF 8-95 107 1/2

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

German Marks

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

Italian Lira

Lit 8-95 107 1/2

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

Japanese Yen

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

Swiss Franc

CHF 8-95 107 1/2

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

U.S. Dollar

\$ 8-95 107 1/2

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

West German Mark

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

Yugoslav Dinar

DM 8-95 107 1/2

Yen 8-95 107 1/2

Other 8-95 107 1/2

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Other 8-95 107 1/2

Yugoslav Dinar

U.S. Drops 'Overall' Reports in Balance of Payments

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).—The government will cease to publish any measures of the "overall" balance of international payments because such measures no longer meaningful, according to the Office of Management and Budget.

Three of the over-all measures of surplus or deficit published up to now will be dropped. They are not valid, particularly in a world of fluctuating exchange rates, the office announced today. It said that all of the information on the various categories of transactions—from trade in goods and services to capital flows—will continue to be published as before, with some exceptions.

The balance on "current account," which never pretended to be all of international transactions because it excluded investment and other flows in and out of the country, will continue to be published each quarter. This figure, which is a surplus or deficit, is used for nearly all countries in the world for international comparison and analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget has over-all supervision of the government's statistical system. The Commerce Department will revise its statistics on the basis of the new decision. It was made after lengthy deliberation of the problem by a man advisory committee of experts.

A press release today said the advisory committee concluded that a meaningful picture of international transactions could be obtained only from an analysis of information on several of all of the categories of transactions rather than by compiling on one or even several all balances.

"Good" or "Bad"

Summary of the committee's recommendations said: "The words 'surplus' and 'deficit' should be avoided insofar as they are not meaningful in the context of the current account and of long-term capital, and imposed to be the most meaningful over-all balance. The figures for 1974 were published in early 1975, they were a huge 'basic' deficit and attracted much attention. And

yet they left out all of the short-term investments of the oil-producing countries in the United States, which were almost equal to the "deficit." The United States, in effect, was not really in "deficit" at all.

While the budget office decision and the advisory committee's recommendations were based only on statistical considerations, they also reflect a subtle but important change since the dollar's exchange rate began to "float" in early 1973. In brief, the balance of payments is no longer a serious preoccupation of the government.

All of the main government measures designed to "improve" the balance of payments—such as restrictions on corporate investment and bank lending abroad and a tax on U.S. purchases of foreign securities—have been dropped.

The government does care about the trend of the dollar's exchange rate against the other leading currencies. A sharp decline could add to the rate of inflation at home, mainly by adding to the cost of imports, and a sharp increase could cost some jobs by reducing the competitiveness of U.S. exports.

But there is no longer any need to "balance" the nation's total international payments by government action, even if the total payments picture could be accurately measured, according to the budget office.

Besides the "basic" balance, the new statistics will also drop the "official reserve transactions" balance and the "net liquidity" balance.

However, the balance on merchandise trade will continue to be reported, along with the balance on goods, services and remittances.

Japan Reports Sale Abroad of Its Bonds

TOKYO, May 16 (AP-DJ).—Several foreign central banks have purchased a total of about \$300 million worth of Japanese government bonds since last autumn through direct deals with the Bank of Japan, Taroishi Yoshida, vice-minister of finance for international affairs, said.

He said that such direct purchases will probably increase now that the government has removed conditions hindering the sale of Japanese yen in foreign official reserves. Mr. Yoshida said, however, that the Japanese government does not favor policies designed to accelerate the possession of Japanese yen by foreign governments.



'Fortunately, We're Surrounded.'

The Economic Scene in the U.S.

(Continued from Page 7)

ing in Hot Springs, Va., a week ago, the consensus was quite bullish, maintaining that the economy was in better shape than most people and businessmen perceive.

Only Cloud
The only cloud in a generally clear sky, the council found, is the possibility that capacity shortages might soon develop in such pivotal industries as steel, aluminum and paper.

There is no room for comfort in the fact that the overall industrial operating rate is still well below theoretical capacity. Shortages in important industries may well develop—and soon.

Norma Pace, economist for the American Paper Institute, agreed. "We're very close to the practical maximum operating rate in paper—and we'll be getting there pretty soon," she said. "It won't be long until other important industries are there too. Investment has been lagging behind growth because the cost of investment, including environmental regulations, is too large to permit us to make capital decisions as readily as in the past."

Otherwise, the latest readings on the economic scorecard have been almost uniformly positive. Retail volume is still running strong; new-car sales in the first 10 days of May were up 47 per cent from a year ago; the latest report on business inventories showed a stable \$1.6-billion jump

in the third month in a row; productivity is gaining; there are indications that housing and capital spending are picking up, and the leading economic indicators are pointed upward.

The oil minuses remain, however. The persistently high unemployment rate is one. Another is the still-depressed level of construction activity. And a third involves the need for greatly increased capital spending to improve efficiency and expand capacity in certain industries.

Because of these problems, as well as the uncertainty about the outcome of wage negotiations in key industries this year, businessmen remain wary. They have been heartened, however, by the rather restrictive spending ceiling imposed by Congress last week in approving a \$413.3-billion target for the federal budget for fiscal 1977—a plan that would create a deficit only some \$5 billion greater than President Ford envisioned in a rather unrealistic program earlier this year.

On the whole, therefore, the stock market still has a sanguine fundamental background. It has also seen some favorable developments in the political campaigns so far. Reflecting the apparent fiscal conservative mood of the country, the party primaries have been giving support to candidates supporting that doctrine.

One top Wall Street analyst cited the economic advisers counseling the three top candidates—Alan Greenspan for President, Ford, Martin Anderson for Ronald Reagan, and Albert T. Sommers and Lawrence Klein for Jimmy Carter, and observed: "There's nothing to get the market frightened in any of those personalities."

If the history of the last 19 presidential election years is repeated this time, he added, the stock market "should be due for a rise between June and the end of the political conventions in August."

History might suggest that, but the market is more likely to reflect the state of the economy, the international situation, and how Mr. Burns tries to control the money supply.

Bank of France Confirms Iran Withdraws Dollars

PARIS, May 16 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of France has confirmed that Iran has withdrawn \$200 million of its holdings with the bank.

The central bank said the withdrawal "has resulted in a drop of 894 million francs in the deposits of foreign banks and financial institutions with the Bank of France."

Figures released by the bank show that on May 6, its foreign bank deposits stood at 2,459 billion francs compared with 3,353 billion on April 29.

Iran was to have deposited \$1 billion with the Bank of France in three stages but the final \$300 million, expected to have been deposited before the end of last year, was never put in.

Iran's holdings with the French central bank now amount to \$500 million, or only half the amount agreed upon in a 1974 agreement designed to help France get over its trade balance difficulties caused by the que- rrying of imported crude oil prices.

Banking sources said Iran's decision was made following a decline of its own petroleum revenues.

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(Continued from Page 7)

maturity on new issues is five years compared to the 15-year life that used to be commonplace and the banks may actually be willing to keep such relatively short-dated paper in their own portfolios.

Another element boosting the primary market is the fact that bank investment departments are much more likely to put their clients into new issues, where the banks are earning all those commissions, rather than advising them to buy higher-yielding bonds on the secondary market (where commissions are much smaller).

New Issues
In addition to the previously mentioned Massey-Ferguson and Ontario Hydro issues on offer in the dollar sector, the Bank of Canada has announced a five-year, \$60-million loan with an expected coupon of 8 1/2 per cent.

Another newcomer is Gulf & Western International, which is seeking \$30 million for six years with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. Although the parent U.S. firm is only rated triple-B, G & W's outstanding 9 3/4's of 1980 are trading at 104 3/4 for a yield of 8.31 per cent.

Still on offer from last week are two five-year floating-rate loans. Bayerische Vereinsbank is seeking \$30 million with the guarantee of a coupon of 7 1/4 per cent for the first year and a quarterly point over the interbank rate thereafter; Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises is in the market for \$25 million with the guarantee its coupon will never be set below 7 1/2 per cent.

Priced last week at 99 1/2 was the \$50-million, five-year loan for the Montreal Urban Community carrying a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. The notes traded as low as 98 3/4 before firming to 97 3/4 bid-98 1/4 asked late Friday.

Showa Line's \$20 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 9 per cent fared better. Priced at par, it finished the week at 99 1/4-100.

Demand for Marui Co.'s 15-year convertible was so strong managers increased the amount by \$5 million to \$30 million and lowered the coupon to 6 1/2 from the 6 3/4 per cent initially indicated. Priced at par, it closed the week at 100 1/2-101 1/4.

Three issues are currently on offer in the Canadian-dollar sector. General Motors Acceptance Corp. of Canada, in its fourth issue since last October, is seeking \$Can. 35 million for seven years with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. Its U.S. parent is rated triple-A by Moody's and double-A by Standard & Poor's. GMAC's outstanding six-year loan is currently yielding 9 per cent and its 10-year issue is yielding 9.46 per cent. RoyNat, a finance company

owned by Royal Bank of Canada and Banque Canadienne Nationale, is issuing \$Can. 20 million of five-year paper with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

Walter E. Heller Canada Ltd. is seeking \$Can. 20 million for five years with a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent. The parent U.S. company's bonds are rated single-A. Although the managers assert that Heller is a stronger credit than some of the other recent finance companies to tap the market, the poor performance of these other issues raised questions about the success of the Heller loan. Commercial Credit, for example, sold \$Can. 20 million of five-year notes at par with a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent and is trading at 97 3/4-98 1/4 and Traders Group, which sold \$Can. 25 million for six years at 9 3/4 is down to 94-95.

The more than 2 per cent premium of the Canadian currency over the U.S. dollar has prompted investors to sell their Canadian holdings. The general view is that the Canadian dollar has gone as high as it can go and it can only decline against the dollar from here.

The only Canadian issue priced

last week was Quebec Urban Community's \$Can. 15-million, seven-year loan. It was sold at a steep discount of 98 1/2 with a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent for a yield to maturity of 10.06 per cent.

In the deutsche-mark sector, the two issues on offer are said to be attracting very little response from investors, who reportedly are not attracted to the names. Both issues are for 100 million DM and both are offering a coupon of 8 per cent. One is an eight-year loan for Finland and the other a seven-year issue for Mexico.

Also under way is a 40-million-DM private placement for Hagana-Gumi of Japan carrying the guarantee of Japan's largest bank—Dai-Ichi Kangyo. A coupon of 8 per cent and an issue price of 99 1/2 is expected.

The only issue priced last week was a 100-million-DM, 12-year loan for Norpelle. Sold at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 per cent, it yielded 8.07 per cent to maturity.

In the guildler market, Australia is issuing 100 million guilders of seven-year notes at par with a coupon of 8 per cent. In the syndicated bank loan market, Cuba is seeking a five-year loan of 200 million DM at 1 3/4 points over the interbank rate.

Malaysia is in the market for a \$200-million, seven-year loan at 1 3/8 for the first four years and 1 1/2 thereafter.

International Institutions
(7-15 years)
May 12: 8.45%; May 5: 8.47%.

Industrials
(5-7 years)
May 12: 7.08%; May 5: 7.11%.

Industrials
(7-15 years)
May 12: 8.86%; May 5: 8.85%.

Market Turnover
May 14 May 7
Cedel \$480.7 mil. \$554.7 mil.
Euroclear \$652.6 mil. \$596.3 mil.

W. German Steel Shows a Decline

DUESSELDORF, May 16 (AP-DJ).—West German crude steel output in April totaled 3,466 million tons, down from 3,766 million tons in March and 3,736 million tons a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said.

Steel production in the first four months of 1976 was 13,941 million tons, down 1.9 per cent from the like year-earlier period. Pig iron output in April was 2,646 million tons, down from 2,776 million tons in March and 2,686 million tons a year earlier. Four-month output was 10,356 million tons, down 8.3 per cent from a year earlier.

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RESERV. 359.41.01 AND 40.01
DINERS: 6366494-6253335
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|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Alw Dhaib (air)... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Norway (air).....N.K.R. | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Aden (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Pakistan (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Pakistan (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Africa, French speak. | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Persian Gulf (air)... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Africa, English speak. | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Philippines (air)... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Africa, others (air)... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Polynesia (F) (air)... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Portugal (air).....Esc. | 2,859.00 | 1,429.50 | 714.75 | 714.75 | 357.38 | 178.69 | 89.34 | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Portugal (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Romania (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Saudi Arabia (air)... | 171.00 | 85.50 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 21.38 | 10.69 | 5.34 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Senegal (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | S. America (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Spain (air).....F.R. | 6,689.00 | 3,344.50 | 1,672.25 | 1,672.25 | 836.12 | 418.06 | 209.03 | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Sweden (air).....S.K. | 664.00 | 332.00 | 166.00 | 166.00 | 83.00 | 41.50 | 20.75 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Switzerland (air)... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Thailand (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Tunisia (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | U.A.R. (air)..... | 171.00 | 85.50 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 21.38 | 10.69 | 5.34 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | U.S.S.R. (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | U.S.A. (air)..... | 171.00 | 85.50 | 42.75 | 42.75 | 21.38 | 10.69 | 5.34 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Vietnam (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | Zaire (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (air)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (sea)..... | 228.00 | 114.00 | 62.00 | 114.00 | 57.00 | 27.00 | 13.50 | 6.75 | | | | | | | | | |

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|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | | | | 14 | | | 15 | | | | |
| 16 | | | | 17 | | | 18 | | | | |
| 19 | | | 20 | | | | 21 | 22 | | | |
| 23 | | 24 | | | 25 | | 26 | | | | |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | | | | | | 30 | 31 | 32 | |
| 33 | 34 | 35 | | 36 | | | 37 | 38 | | | |
| 39 | | | 40 | | | 41 | | | | | |
| 42 | | | | | 43 | | 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | 46 | 47 | | | 48 | | | | |
| 49 | 50 | | | | | | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | |
| 55 | 56 | | | 57 | | 58 | 59 | | 60 | | |
| 61 | | 62 | | 63 | | | | 64 | | | |
| 65 | | | | 66 | | | | 67 | | | |
| 68 | | | | 69 | | | | 70 | | | |

| | C | P | | C | P | | |
|---------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|----------|
| ALGARTE | 17 | 63 | Clear | MADEIRA | 23 | 63 | Clear |
| AMSTERDAM | 16 | 61 | Clear | MILAN | 23 | 12 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 23 | 23 | Cloudy | MONTEAL | 19 | 64 | Snowy |
| ANTWERP | 23 | 23 | Clear | MOSCOW | 23 | 13 | Storm |
| BEIJING | 26 | 79 | Clear | MUNICH | 18 | 64 | Clear |
| BERGLADE | 24 | 79 | Clear | NEW YORK | 15 | 19 | Cloudy |
| BIRMINGHAM | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | OSAKA | 23 | 23 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 17 | 63 | Clear | OSLO | 12 | 25 | Rain |
| BUCHAREST | 23 | 72 | Clear | PARIS | 17 | 63 | Clear |
| BUDAPEST | 17 | 64 | Clear | PRAGUE | 23 | 23 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | ROME | 21 | 79 | Clear |
| COPENHAGEN | 15 | 64 | Cloudy | SOEFA | 29 | 68 | Clear |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 18 | 63 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM | 23 | 23 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 17 | 64 | Clear | TOKYO | 23 | 23 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 14 | 57 | Rain | TREBARN | 26 | 29 | Clear |
| FLORENCE | 17 | 64 | Clear | TEL AVIV | 29 | 64 | Clear |
| FRANKFURT | 17 | 63 | Clear | VIENNA | 23 | 64 | Clear |
| GENEVA | 19 | 66 | Clear | WARSAW | 12 | 74 | Overcast |
| HELSINKI | 29 | 63 | Clear | WASHINGTON | 24 | 73 | Cloudy |
| HONG KONG | 19 | 63 | Clear | ZURICH | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 19 | 66 | Overcast | | | | |
| LONDON | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LONDON | 16 | 63 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
 at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

YER CAN GO TO BED, FLO - I'E SAFELY LOCKED UP WHERE I'E BELONGS!

NOW DON'T YOU GO BAILIN' I'M OUT - LET I'M LEARN FROM A NIGHT IN THE CELLS!

ALL I'E EVER LEARNS FROM A NIGHT IN THE CELLS IS THAT I'E DOESN'T LEARN FROM A NIGHT IN THE CELLS

HANG ON, DESMOND?

THE BRIDGE GIVES VISITORS A LIFT.

THIS? NOT ONE OF THE SUPER GANG...

FELLOW'S OUT COLD HA...

HIA BACK IN THAT DUNGEON AND TIE THEM ALL UP!

Reviewed by Larry McMurtry

raphies, and the few rabelais who do manage to scribble down their memories generally become models of decorum once pen touches paper.

Though she didn't pen her own memoirs, the Wife of Bath might be said to be the progenitor of this tradition. Harriette Wilson was a good 19th-century example, and in this century we have had scores of such books, some of them the work of well-known rebels like Isadora Duncan or Fanny Lawrence, others the last gasp of genteel obscure women—Cathleen Laidl provides a recent example.

The memories of Dostoevsky

that she did this more to oblige them than out of any deep interest in their own past literary immortality or her own past. She obviously didn't care a fig for literary immortality, and she was willing to talk about her past only because she was at the point in her life when she had nothing active to look forward to. Had she still been able to live, in the way that she would have preferred, she would clearly not have bothered to "write" even to the extent of putting up with a tape recorder.

Despite their brevity, or their incoherence, these recollections have a lot of flavor. Some credit

AIRIER BEARABLE
CAUSE IRRITATION
EMIL SHANE ENID
DANE KONGS DENS

Larry McMurtry is a
and book reviewer.
© The Washington Post

INDEX

Vlastimil Hort recently told me: "The idea these days for winning against top-level competition is to use the second-best move in the openings. Everyone studies the best continuation to death, so there is no percentage in playing it, but the second-best is neglected enough to be valuable."

Anyone entertained doubts about the seriousness of Hort's practical strategy need only go over his games; they show that he will play

anything that's more than two months out of date. And that's a man who has perhaps the broadest repertoire of openings extant.

How does the Czech grandmaster get away with it? His tough middle-game play sees him through. All he asks for is a position usually unfamiliar to him and his opponent, one in which he can bring to bear his fine judgment and exact calculation of combinations.

Take as an example . . .

Position after 24 Nxd5

mate on his mind who retreated his king. Q-B3 after Hort's 19 P-KR4! in N-N5!, the black queen awkwardly posted. It farsighted 21 QR-K1 as pated 21 . . . N-B3, which could then afford to it by

Hartston should have ceded solidly with 21 B-B3, but instead all himself to be bonanza by 21 . . . B-R4; 22 QO-

Doesn't Hertz's modus operandi occasionally let him down? Q-83: Yes, because he doesn't always take his game with William Hartston of England from the Hastings International Chess Tournament; here he did not take an appropriate stand in the way of his winning.

The system 2 P-QB3 with the structure 5 Cxd4 promises White nothing but

R-B3: 23 B-N4. Cavalier
Q-84: No, I don't agree with the beautiful combination 24 NxBkP1.
After Hertz's 25 N-N5, I don't could get away with it.
R-B3: 26 Q-B3, 27 Q-B4, whereby White covers his sacrificed f7 with an overwhelming R-Nor would 25... QR-K1.
Q-85: Yes, but after R-B3: 27 K-R2, Xd2 or

b1e; after? ... P-B4; 8 PxP.e.p.
 NxP/3. Hort's pawn center
 disappeared in a puff of
 smoke, leaving Black with a
 useful half-open KB file.
 Hartston's opening play
 was excellent, capped by
 14 ... N-B5; 15 BxN, Qx-B,
 yielding Black the bishop
 pair in an open position. But
 his 16 ... B-Q3, to play di-
 rectly for a mating attack,
 was probably too ambitious;
 he could have settled for
 16 ... B-K2, allowing the
 flexible queen retreat ...
 Q-B2.
 Hartston had nothing but

| SICILIAN DEFENSE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| White | | Black | | White | | Black | | White | | Black | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | P-K4 | 1 | P-K4 | 1 | P-K4 | 1 | P-K4 | 1 | P-K4 | 1 | P-K4 |
| 2 | P-QB3 | 2 | P-N3 | 2 | P-N3 | 2 | P-N3 | 2 | P-N3 | 2 | P-N3 |
| 3 | P-R5 | 3 | N-Q4 | 3 | B-N3 | 3 | N-B5 | 3 | N-N5 | 3 | N-N5 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | 4 | P-P4 | 4 | B-BN | 4 | B-B3 | 4 | P-B3 | 4 | P-B3 |
| 5 | P-Q3 | 5 | P-K3 | 5 | P-Q3 | 5 | B-B2 | 5 | P-R4 | 5 | P-R4 |
| 6 | N-B2 | 6 | N-Q3 | 6 | P-K3 | 6 | B-B3 | 6 | N-N6 | 6 | P-B4 |
| 7 | O-Q4 | 7 | P-B4 | 7 | P-KN3 | 7 | O-R3 | 7 | N-KR4 | 7 | P-B4 |
| 8 | P-R4 | 8 | P-B3 | 8 | P-N3 | 8 | P-B3 | 8 | P-B3 | 8 | P-B3 |
| 9 | O-B2 | 9 | O-B2 | 9 | N-N5 | 9 | N-Q4 | 9 | P-N4 | 9 | C-B3 |
| 10 | B-KN3 | 10 | N-K4 | 10 | O-R-K1 | 10 | P-B4 | 10 | P-N4 | 10 | K-R2 |
| 11 | B-QN3 | 11 | P-QN3 | 11 | O-N-K4 | 11 | B-B3 | | | | |

Elucationist, Speed Duel Defeat the Top Choices in Preakness Upset

By Gerald Strine

Elucationist, May 16 (UPI).—Cashman, a Chicago colt, went to a Kentucky Derby sale in 1974 with prospects marked in his One was Bold Forbes, her was Elucationist. He the 1976 Kentucky Derby but wound up with the colt's victor.

Elucationist captured the 101st Preakness yesterday by lengths, rallying from off the pace set by Bold Forbes' quest Pleasure—an unbeaten 9 seconds for one—score going away. He returned \$22.20 for his back to the 101st Preakness.

The Red, at 26 to 1 the price in the field of six, second, a half-length of the show horse, Bold Cojak was fourth, three behind Bold Forbes and ahead of Honest Pleasure. Elucationist's 1-3-16 was 1.53, a second off his 1971 record.

Cashman ran his first six furlongs in 1:10 2-5, a Preakness record until yesterday. Indeed, the track record here is 1:09 1-5. Never before had horses run so fast or so foolishly at old hill-top.

"I knew, when I saw those two big favorites going out there that fast, that they had to come back, going this distance," winning jockey John Lively said. "I loved it, every second of it, when they went that fast that early. Elucationist just eased around them and ran 'em down."

Flips for Cheise

Cashman, a former Chicago policeman, recalled how he had "lost" Bold Forbes to Elucationist at the Fasig-Tipton Co.'s yearling sale in Lexington, Ky., in July of 1974.

"Elucationist was the better-built horse," he said. "On conformation, you'd have to like him over Bold Forbes, who is slightly, but faster. Paul Adewale, my trainer, said at the sale with me. He liked the Gallant Romeo colt (Elucationist). I liked the Irish

Castle colt (Bold Forbes). We flipped a coin as to which one we'd buy. It came up Elucationist."

The sales prices were \$15,000 for Elucationist, \$15,000 for Bold Forbes.

Bold Forbes was the 11-to-10 second choice yesterday despite being the Derby winner. He was coupled in the wagering with Life's Hope. Honest Pleasure, when he finished second, was 9 to 10. These two dominated the early running as thoroughly as they had the betting, dashing through opening fractions of 22-3-5, 45 and the never-to-be-forgotten 1:09.

Both colts had their tongues hanging out by the time they reached the top of the stretch, at which point Elucationist attacked on the extreme outside, four horses wide, while Play the Red probed through along the rail.

Elucationist was a head in front of Bold Forbes, and in command, leaving the eighth pole. Lively whacked his mount three

times, left-handed, and drew off. The only close contest was for second place, with Play the Red prevailing.

Cashman earned \$129,700 of the \$182,200. Elucationist is wonderfully consistent colt. He has finished in the money in all 13 starts, with nine victories. The Arkansas Derby was his biggest victory before the Preakness. He was third in the Kentucky Derby—4 1/2 lengths behind Bold Forbes.

There were moments, since the Derby, when it appeared as if neither of the one-two finishers would be in the Preakness. Cashman had flurried briefly with the possibility of running Elucationist in the Hawthorne Derby instead. John Campo, trainer of Play the Red, had pronounced that colt out of the second event in the Triple Crown series before leaving Louisville.

"That hurt," Campo said after the Derby. "He embarrassed me." Play the Red ran eighth in a field of nine at Churchill Downs two weeks ago.

In the Preakness, the only

criticisms likely will be aimed at Angel Cordero Jr. and Braulio Baeza for permitting their mounts to be caught up in such frantic fractions. Both riders are regarded as among the most talented men in their profession. Baeza rode Honest Pleasure, Cordero rode Bold Forbes.

Leroy Jolley, trainer of Honest Pleasure, broke his week-long silence to say Bert Frazarone's champion 2-year-old of 1975 "just ran out of gas" after reaching Bold Forbes to the middle of the stretch turn. "My horse just got tired and dirty," Jolley said. "That pace was too much for both of us."

Las Barrera offered an excuse for the Derby winner. "He was grabbed by Honest Pleasure. I think, and suffered a deep cut in his left hind heel," the Cuban-born conditioner said. "It had to be Honest Pleasure who did it. He was the only one close enough to have done it. A big chunk (of the heel) was taken out."

But that's not what beat Bold Forbes. The pace did.

"A carpenter with good tools can do a lot of good things," Elucationist's trainer, Adewale, said. "The pace was different today and it went in my horse's favor. It's just what my horse likes. I guess we'll be going to New York now (for the Belmont Stakes on June 5)."

So, once again, there will be no Triple Crown winner. Secretariat is the most recent, in 1973. Whatever chance Bold Forbes had was lost in 1:09. His pace had been fast the day he won the Derby. Yesterday the pace was electrifying. Bold Forbes and Honest Pleasure were electrocuted.

Youth First

PARIS, May 16 (UPI).—Youth led a parade of four 3-year-old colts bred in the United States to the top places today in the Prix Lupin, a \$200,000 stakes race at Longchamp.

Youth, owned by American Nelson Hunter Hunt, finished three-quarters of a length ahead of Arctic Turn, with Empery,

another Hunt colt, third and Rosan Star fourth in the field of 12.

It was the fourth triumph in five tries for the colt headed for the French Derby. By Vaguely Noble, Youth is trained by Maurice Zilber and was ridden today in the 2,100-meter classic by Freddie Head.

The winner, part of a three-horse entry, went off at the 3-10-5 favorite and added \$110,000 to Hunt's bankroll.

Chart of Preakness Stakes

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| Preakness, eighth race—the Preakness Stakes, 101st running. Purse \$150,000. Added Value of race, \$12,200. Value to winner, \$129,700; second, \$20,000; third, \$15,000; fourth, \$7,500. For 3-year-olds. All carry 126 pounds. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horse (jockey) | PP | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Elucationist (Lively) | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Play the Red (Cruikshank) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bold Forbes (Cordero) | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cojak (Agapiou) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Honest Pleasure (Baeza) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Life's Hope (Hawley) | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

Start good. Won driving. Fractional times: 22 3/4, 45, 1:09, 1:35 1/2, 1:58, 2:20, 2:45, 3:10, 3:35, 4:00, 4:25, 4:50, 5:15, 5:40, 6:05, 6:30, 6:55, 7:20, 7:45, 8:10, 8:35, 9:00, 9:25, 9:50, 10:15, 10:40, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55, 12:20, 12:45, 13:10, 13:35, 14:00, 14:25, 14:50, 15:15, 15:40, 16:05, 16:30, 16:55, 17:20, 17:45, 18:10, 18:35, 19:00, 19:25, 19:50, 20:15, 20:40, 21:05, 21:30, 21:55, 22:20, 22:45, 23:10, 23:35, 24:00, 24:25, 24:50, 25:15, 25:40, 26:05, 26:30, 26:55, 27:20, 27:45, 28:10, 28:35, 29:00, 29:25, 29:50, 30:15, 30:40, 31:05, 31:30, 31:55, 32:20, 32:45, 33:10, 33:35, 34:00, 34:25, 34:50, 35:15, 35:40, 36:05, 36:30, 36:55, 37:20, 37:45, 38:10, 38:35, 39:00, 39:25, 39:50, 40:15, 40:40, 41:05, 41:30, 41:55, 42:20, 42:45, 43:10, 43:35, 44:00, 44:25, 44:50, 45:15, 45:40, 46:05, 46:30, 46:55, 47:20, 47:45, 48:10, 48:35, 49:00, 49:25, 49:50, 50:15, 50:40, 51:05, 51:30, 51:55, 52:20, 52:45, 53:10, 53:35, 54:00, 54:25, 54:50, 55:15, 55:40, 56:05, 56:30, 56:55, 57:20, 57:45, 58:10, 58:35, 59:00, 59:25, 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